Nippon Will Be the Cradle
'Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Nippon's Unity Means
The Victory of Asia

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HALF MILLION JAPANESE HELD BY U.S., BRITAIN

10,300 Men and Women Still Interned—700 in Canada, 3,400 in Australia

MOST LIVE IN GROUPS

Those on U.S. Mainland Subjected to Difficulties, Those in Hawaii Comparatively Free

The condition of the Japanese nationals now either interned or living in camps in the United States and Britain was made clear as a result of careful investigations conducted by the Office of the Japanese Nationals In Enemy Countries, in the Foreign Office.

According to these investigations over 560,000 Japanese are now being subjected to inconvenient and difficult living in various enemy countries. Out of this number, approximately 10,300 Japanese men and women are interned in enemy territory. It is stated that in North America, about 4,000 Japanese are interned, about 700 in Canada, approximately 2,100 in India, and some 3,400 in Australia. Those who are leading so-called mass living number about 110,000 in North America, about 23,000 in Canada, roughly 4,000 in Mexico, and some 700 in Chile.

In Southern States

Japanese internees in North America are chiefly in such southern states as Louisiana and New Mexico near the Mexican border. They are said to be leading an inconvenient and uncomfortable life in army barracks and other shacks. The 110,000 Japanese who are living in groups in North America and who used to engage in agriculture in California and various other Western states, are at present undergoing difficulties painful, having been deprived of all their property and forcibly transferred to various central states beyond the Rocky Mountains such as the vicinity of Denver, Colorado, in Arizona, and Wyoming.

In Hawaii, about 160,000 Japanese with the exception of 300 internees are leading a comparatively free life.

In Canada there are still 23,512 Japanese of whom 699 men who were interned spent a chilly Canadian winter at the Angular internment camp in Ontario. Those who are living in groups in Canada total 19,923. They are being subjected to agricultural work and repairing roads, building houses, etc.

Details of the Japanese internees and others in the United States and Canada, classified according to districts of internment, follow:

Japanese Leading Mass-Life in Canada

Place	Number of men
Tasium, 14 miles west of Hope, B.C.	2,400
Caslo, Brookson, B.C.	985
Slocan, B.C. (Slocan city)	4,300
Sanden, between New Denver and Caslo	900
New Denver, 30 miles northwest of Slocan	1,450
Total	10,035

Japanese Interned in North America

Livingstone, Louisiana	1,092
Roseberg, New Mexico	1,522
George Mead, Maryland	72
Griffith Park, California	2
Angel Island, California	5
Macoy, Wisconsin	2
Forest, Texas	2
Fort Louis, Washington	1
Total	2,698

Temporary Internees in North America

Ellis Island, New York	About 180
Missoula, Montana	„ 164
Fort Station, New Mexico	„ 11
Kennedy, Texas	„ 343
Houston, Texas	„ 38
Fort Bris, Texas	„ 14
Sicoville, Texas	„ 2
Total	About 753

Internees in Hawaii

Sand Island	About 300

According to a report received in Seagullville.

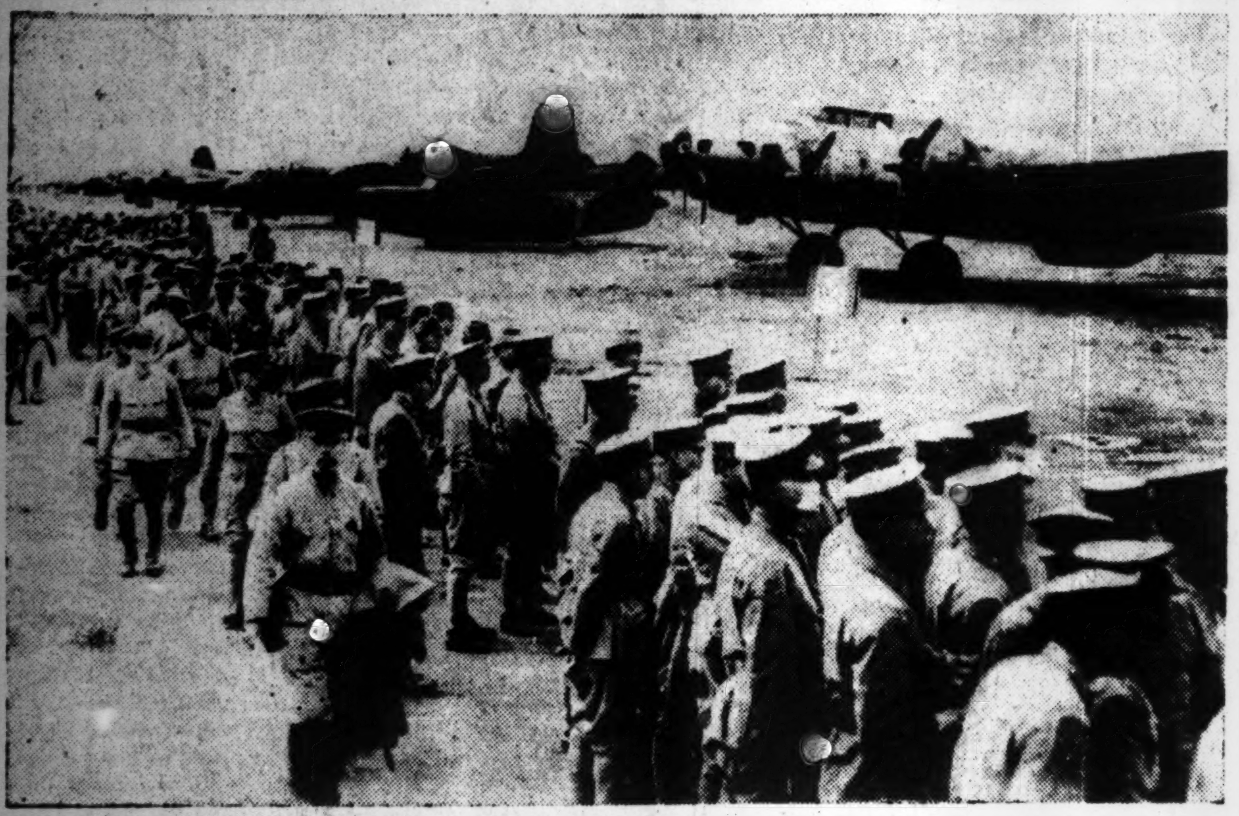
These Leading Mass-Life in N. America

Central Utah, Utah	7,948
Colorado River, Colorado	17,782
Gila River, Arizona	13,331
Granada, Colorado	7,213
Hart Mountain, Wyoming	10,687
Zeroum, Arkansas	8,269
Manzanilla, California	9,878
Minacoce	8,546
Lower	8,460
Tulare Lake, California	13,015
Total	107,129

It has also been revealed that as regards the treatment of these Japanese nationals in enemy countries, the Japanese Government authorities are making every possible effort to

(Continued on Page 2)

Captured Enemy Craft Exhibited



Various types of enemy warplanes captured by the Japanese Forces were exhibited at the Tachikawa Airfield under the sponsorship of the Army on Saturday. The exhibition will continue for five days until April 22. Army officers and men were first permitted to see them the same day. Air raid wardens of Tokyo and other cities, students and many others connected with the air defense organizations will be asked to see the exhibits. The picture shows from the right Boeing B-17-D, Grumman G-21-A for both sea and land services, and others. (Passed by the War Ministry)

BRITISH CALAMITY BARED

900 Letters Found by Japanese Army in Indo-Burmese Front Reveal People's Discontent

British letters which have fallen into Japanese hands have enabled the world to glimpse for the first time the sort of war structure under which Britain is gradually falling apart.

There are nearly 900 of them and many of them had apparently escaped the censorship of the British authorities. All of them are to British officers and men in the British-Indian army in India from their people at home. The letters were in mail bags which were picked up by the Japanese operating along the Indo-Burmese frontier.

The bags which were dropped from enemy planes were for the British troops who were wandering in the mountains in North Burma to which they had fled before the Imperial Army Units, thereby escaping for the present the fate which had overtaken the Anglo-Indian army.

A perusal of these letters will be enough to show just what Britain is like which is in the process of disintegration. These letters will enable one to piece together the complete story of Britain's circumstances.

All young men in Britain are compelled to be under the colors. Even unmarried women under 25 are enrolled in the defense army or forced to employ themselves in the munitions industries. Married women, unless they are in special circumstances, have to be on the lookout for hostile planes or go on watch duty.

Discontent Seen Everywhere

As far as appearances go, Britain has managed to get a structure which would enable it to render a good account of itself in the war. But observers will be quick to see that Britain's war structure has not the support of the people. There is wide-spread discontent particularly with this compulsory employment of women.

A letter to Corporal Harold from his wife, Alice, runs:

"We have to keep night-watch. All women up to 45 years are compelled to be on duty at night. I have a great wish to be made an exception on the ground that I am the mother of many children."

The wife of a private soldier writes to her husband:

"The officials would not allow us to choose our work. This is why we have your younger brother, Charley, made to carry sand from the near-by beach to the airfield. It is a most depressing sort of work."

Letter From Sadie

A letter addressed to Sergeant-Major George by his wife, Sadie, in Manchester, runs:

"We are occupied every day. The work we are doing is awfully troublesome. We are making clothes for airmen. We have new inspectors always. They manage to find something faulty about the things done by us and have us remodel them. We are simply disgusted with ourselves. Even if it passes my approval, and even if an inspector should also approve it, another inspector would find something wrong about it. It would seem that it does not matter much whether the string to hang a flying uniform is two inches or two and one-fourth inches long. I have yet to know whether the airmen ever have any use for such strings."

Young English Girls Said Running Wild; Many Change Jobs

LISBON.—Encouraged by the absence of their parents who, for the most part, have been drafted for military service or war industries, girls throughout England have gone on the rampage, complains the Daily Herald in an editorial. Stating that young girls have been changing their jobs all to frequently, the paper cites a certain case wherein a 13-year-old girl had already held 75 different jobs.

From these letters it is clear that the people of Britain, and the women and girls in particular, are lacking the will to fight to a great extent and getting into a state to hate war.

None of the writers of the letters have an understanding of the meaning of the war. The letters are full of sensualism, and throughout there is a breath of what is indecent. The writers of the letters, wives or lovers, express a great wish for their men to get back home as speedily as possible. The letters are one immense outcry against the war.

The writers of some of the letters tell of their difficulties. They speak about the scarcity of goods of common necessity. Some of them even asks to be sent good things.

Asks for Jewels

The writer of a letter addressed to a private soldier, who signs herself as his mother presses for jewels. She writes: "The wife of Sergeant-Major P. is joyous over a beautiful breach her husband has sent her from the front, and she is showing it to everybody. I am very, very eager to receive a gift of jewels from you."

The following message to First Class Private Lapton from his wife, Mary, in Lancashire depicts the state of things in the British Empire in the process of disintegration:

"In this place," she writes, "the single girls and married women are behaving in a shocking manner. I wonder what faces they will bear when their husbands or lovers are back from the front. I am sure that they will have no courage to face their men. A woman, living across the street from the home of Aunt Jean, is living with a soldier, who she says is her husband although she had a real husband campaigning in India. This woman is a shame to the weaker sex."

A wife, writing to her husband, a sergeant, away in India, says: "I read in the newspapers that General Wavell has up his sleeves something against Japan. I have a great fear that you will be sent to the firing lines."

Misbehavior of Yankees

Some of the letters make mention of the misbehavior of the American troops in the British mainland, who are there to make up for Britain's fighting power.

The reader is left with the impression that these Americans are the butt of criticism of British womanhood and they are looked askance at generally by the British people. In a letter to her son, a mother writes: "We have lots of American troops in the midst of us. The girls are going 'crazy' over them in khaki. I have a great desire that this rotten war will be over soon."

A letter to Corporal McClellan from his wife, in Manchester says: "A quite large number of American troops has come to this place lately. But I am sure they will not be of any help. The uniforms they are wearing are dirty. There is none of smartness about them. They are sleeping like a top at door-steps although they are supposed to be on sentry duty. Some of them are employed as chauffeurs or bus attendants. Most of them are interested to go on excursions in the company of girls. Certainly the world has gone topsy-turvy. There are lots of things to laugh at. These men seem to have forgotten the war."

The letters also reveal that all sorts of materials are scarce in Britain. Especially so are medical supplies, foodstuffs and goods of absolute necessity in everyday life.

Sally, wife of a Sergeant-Major called Gromley, writing to her husband from Lanes, says: "The cold is getting bitter, and I am shivering always. I have worn to thread-bear your sweater and waistcoat. I am thinking of converting your black trousers into everyday clothes for me. Probably you will think that the clothes might be unfit for me. They would be quite all right for me since I have thinned under the gnawing loneliness I have been feel-

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300 DELEGATES ATTEND 1ST DAY MEDICAL MEET

Hayashi Opens Ceremony at Teidai of 2nd Parley of Asian Doctors

MINISTERS' SPEECHES READ

Dr. Chu Min-Yi of China Addresses Gathering—32 Lectures Delivered

[Photo on Page 2]

With more than 300 representatives of medical circles in Japan, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, China, the Philippines, Thailand, and French Indo-China attending, the second East Asia Medical Congress opened at 8 a.m. on Saturday at the grand lecture hall of Tokyo Imperial University's Medical Department. This year's meeting is the first in which delegates from the Philippines, Thailand, and French Indo-China have participated.

The session was opened with an address given by Dr. Haruo Hayashi, Chairman of the Congress. He was subsequently followed by Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa, Chief Secretary, who reported on the affairs of the Congress. Following that messages from the Education Minister, Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, the Welfare Minister, Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi and the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs were read and the delegates were addressed by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chinese Foreign Minister, who is representing the delegation from Central China.

Special lectures were delivered at 9 a.m. with reports on special researches presented by Dr. Shigeru Akamatsu, Professor of Chiba Medical College, Dr. Masayoshi Ito, of Keijo Imperial University, Dr. Heijuro Sawada, of Taihoku Imperial University, and Dr. Lilitham Siphaayat of the Thailand Medical College.

In the regular lectures which followed beginning at 10 a.m., studies connected deeply with conditions characteristic to Greater East Asia were given. Among the 32 lectures which were presented during this first day of the session were included studies on perspiration, the reaction of the skin toward cooling, labor under extreme heat, and on yellow dust.

From a desire to eliminate direct translations of American and European medicine, no enemy languages were used and not a single word of English or Dutch was spoken. The hall was enwrapped in a bright and hopeful atmosphere as some lectures were also given in Annamese and Tagalog.

Among the nearly 100 representatives from foreign nations was Dr. Chu Min-yi, former Chinese Ambassador to Japan, and at present Chinese Foreign Minister. Smilingly exchanging greeting with other delegates, Dr. Chu pointed out that he was the fifth generation in a line of doctors. The purple and orange robed representatives from Mengchiang also drew much attention.

Among the notable lectures given on the first day was one delivered by Dr. Naomi Kitamura, of Manchuria Medical College. Dr. Kitamura spoke on winter training and pointed out that although ice skaters do not seem to be using much energy, they actually use up the same amount of oxygen as do shot-putters.

Other outstanding lectures were presented by Dr. Bunyu Tanaka, of

(Continued on Page 2)

New York Bombed by Imperial Airplanes In Masterpiece Painted by Kokan Kojo

The world is a roaring chaos, remarked a Manhattan city editor to a friend recently. Perhaps he was influenced by the roaring of his own city, for New York is a city famous for its noises; or perhaps again by the verbal noises of Roosevelt and his clique.

But now the roar of the city is drowned in the roar of super-engined planes, and over and above all resounds the crashing and bursting of gigantic bombs as sleek Japanese bombers, the Rising-Sun insignia glinting on their silvery wings, dive and bank between and over the towering skyscrapers of Manhattan.

The sky is thick with these gigantic aerial monsters, and the streets below are buried in chaos as tons of steel and masonry crash down from the once much vaunted skyscrapers. The prophetic remark of the Manhattan city editors had come true. . .

All this depicted in the masterpiece of Kokan Kojo, the famous painter, "Heaven-sent Wings Over the Enemy City," measuring 7 by 8 feet, recently completed, and reproduced in today's Yomiuri-Hochi Kokan Kojo, ironically enough, won recognition as a painter of world merit at the exhibition held 10 years ago on the 31st floor of the Empire State Building in New York. Mr. Kojo's painting is remarkably one in nature and scheme with a picture entitled, "Imaginary Bombing of New York by German Planes," reproduced from an American journal recently in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Hori Castigates Inhuman Air Raid Of U.S. Pilots on Japan Last Year

Spokesman of Board of Information on Eve of First Anniversary of Killing of Innocent School Children Says America Has No Sense of Honor

Today being the first anniversary of the inhuman American air raid on Japan, which resulted in the killing of innocent school children playing in the school yard by machine guns, and the damaging of civilian houses and hospital by blind bombing, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, on Saturday severely castigated the enemy air raiders as ignoring the principles of humanity in warfare.

Taking the same opportunity, the spokesman in portraying the devilish characteristics of the American troops reviewed the recent series of American brutality committed on wounded Japanese soldiers in the Guadalcanal Island battles and also the wanton attacks on Japanese hospital ships together with the indiscriminate bombings of the great pagodas in Burma.

Mr. Hori's comments follows:

"Since the beginning of the war, our enemies have made no choice of the means in their vain efforts to change the tide of battle in their favor and in their frustration and desperation, they have resorted to means which not only violate the rules of warfare but offend the instincts of civilized man.

School Children Killed

"A year ago tomorrow, an American army air force unit carried out a raid on the Japanese mainland—a raid which left in its wake not destroyed military installations or wartime industrial establishments, but a few burning homes, a damaged suburban hospital and dead and injured school children.

"Although the damages were insignificant, the brutal manner in which it was carried out, such as the machine gunning of innocent children playing in the school courtyard who were clearly visible to the enemy raiders who dared to fly low, has aroused the deep indignation not only of the people of Japan, but also of people throughout the world, who have a high regard for the principle of humanity. Blacked out completely is the illusion of the highly

Tomokazu Hori

propagandized American morality and chivalry, for these attributes which had once been thought to exist are no more.

"Engaged as they are in a losing war in which there is absolutely no hope, now or ever to win, our enemies have been caught in the snares of a fear-complex; and in their state of mental anguish they are resorting, not to honorable and manly methods of warfare, but to sheer terrorism, presumably with the insane idea that by committing atrocities they

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AUSTRALIAN PLIGHT WORRIES U.S. PRESS

Deep-Rooted Differences Between Washington and MacArthur Subject of Comments

Although the American government remains cold to the anti-Axis plight in the Southwestern Pacific, the consistent emphasis of the Japanese menace in the South Pacific by the Australian government and the anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific seemingly has drawn the sympathy of some American people, as suggested by editorials of American newspapers on Friday which showed an inclination to advocate some means of relieving the situation, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday.

The Washington Post commented on the issue as follows:

"The deep-rooted differences between Washington on the one hand, and the Australian government and General MacArthur on the other, are only making the waters of the Pacific muddy. "Boiling down all proposals for solving the current discord, the only satisfactory solution lies in the technical problem of supplying the air forces in the Southwestern Pacific, without making any changes to the anti-Axis strategy which was formulated at the Casablanca conference."

The Chicago Sun commented on the issue as follows:

"General MacArthur's presentation of the facts on the actual situations in the Southwestern Pacific is true. General MacArthur protests against the bulk of the strategy designated by the General Headquarters of the anti-Axis Forces. Therefore, unless the American citizens do not lose confidence in the General Headquarters as the result of his presentation of the facts, General MacArthur's tactic will lose its significance.

"The wheel which steers the war is gripped in the palms of General George Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Air Forces, and Admiral William D. Leahy, military adviser. There is no possibility that the General Headquarters will be forsaken of their authority or fall prey to hostile propaganda."

JAPAN'S AIR DEFENSE NOW IMPREGNABLE

All Facilities Throughout Nation Perfected, Says Home Ministry Bureau

Japan's defense against possible enemy air raids has now become completely impregnable in all parts of the country, particularly in the metropolitan area of Tokyo, it was disclosed by the Air Defense Bureau of the Home Ministry on Saturday.

According to sources close to the Home Ministry, all air defense facilities throughout Japan have been perfected through the joint efforts of military air defense units and the civilian air defense corps.

An expert of the Air Defense Bureau revealed recently that the air defense structure of Japan now has become the most complete in the "air" history of Japan and the much-publicized air raid by anti-Axis air forces on the Japanese mainland, in whatever form it may be carried out, will be utterly frustrated.

Particularly noteworthy is the high morale with which civilian air defense corps participate in air defense drills air experts pointed out.

It is recalled that the completion of the air-tight defense of Japan against enemy air-attacks was explained in detail by the spokesman of the Home Ministry at the annual gubernatorial conference which closed on April 15.

BRITISH BUTTER SHORTAGE

Need 70,000 Tons of Supply From Australia

Quarters close to the Australian Government have indicated that unless Britain receive 70,000 tons of butter from Australia, it will be impossible to maintain the present ration of two ounces of butter a week, says a Domei dispatch from Stockholm on Saturday.

Saegusa Quits Peking

Tsuneichi Saegusa, Counselor of the Manchoukuo Embassy in Peking, who has been appointed director of the educational bureau of the Manchoukuo Education Ministry after his stay in Peking for two years, left that city for his new post on Saturday, says a Peking dispatch to Domei.

CHIANG FORCES, REDS SMASHED NEAR SU-HWAI

Japanese Army Deals Annihilating Blows to Enemy In Big Drive

COMMANDER WANG ROUTED

Imperial Land Units Score Brilliant Results in March Campaign

Continuing their devastating blows, crack Japanese Army Units operating in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in a series of spectacular drives completely annihilated the Chungking 89th Army and the Communist New 4th Army in the Su-Hwai district of Kiangsu Province, according to a Shanghai dispatch to Domei on Saturday.

The Imperial Army also trapped and annihilated the enemy unit led by Commander Wang Chung-lien, who had recently arrived there to reinforce the fast diminishing Chungking forces.

The dispatch also reported that during March the Imperial Forces in cooperation with the Army Air Force, which was engaged in the campaign against the American air units in the Chungking-controlled area, scored many brilliant results.

According to the announcement, the following is the composite war results of the Army Units during March:

1. Number of engagements . . . 344
2. Number of enemy forces engaged . . . 72,000
3. Enemy bodies abandoned . . . 3,695
4. War prisoners . . . 2,236
5. Enemy surrendered . . . 500
6. War trophies: Anti-aircraft guns 4; trench mortars 4; heavy and light machine guns 63; automatic rifles 12; rifles 2,684; pistols 92; bullets of various kinds 235,995; guns 162; and hand-grenades 1,800.

Enemy Camp Split

Domei

CANTON, April 16.—With the recent defeat of British-Indian forces in northern Akyab, near the Indian-Burmese border, the difference of opinions concerning future strategy against Japanese troops between the British and Chungking military authorities is increasing daily, according to reports reaching here.

The British military authorities are accusing the Chungking military authorities for the failure of Chungking troops to cooperate fully with the British forces on the Yunnan border regions, while the Chungking military authorities are bitterly declaring that the British-Indian forces were defeated so easily because they lacked adequate strategy against the Japanese, the reports further revealed.

Meanwhile, concerning the utter defeat of the British-Indian forces in the Burma border regions, the spokesman of the Chungking army in a press interview in Chungking on Thursday declared that the recapture of Burma by the anti-Axis forces has become almost impossible.

Regarding the recent appointment of Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, as new Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, the Chungking spokesman expressed extreme fear of another fresh Japanese campaign, declaring that it was the usual way of the Japanese to start a new campaign whenever their military commander has been changed.

The Chung Yang Jeh Pao, a daily newspaper in Chungking, in its editorial on Thursday also admitted the utter defeat of British-Indian forces in the Akyab region and declared that the only way left for the anti-Axis forces to check a further Japanese advance, is to strengthen aircraft and submarine strength for attacks on Japanese supply routes to the rear.

Referring to the smooth construction work now being carried on by the Japanese in China and in the Southern Regions, the Chungking journal further declared that if the Japanese are allowed to continue their construction work unhindered in the above regions, the opportunity to destroy the Japanese power will be lost forever.

Tunisia Enemy Losses Heavy

One-hundred thousand servicemen have been lost to date by the anti-Axis forces at the Tunisian front, it was announced by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa on Friday, according to a Zurich dispatch to Domei.

CRUCIAL SITUATIONS THREATEN AMERICA

Prices Rise and Inflation Acute; Bankhead and Lewis Up to Crush F.D.R.'s Policy

The United States authorities who used to flaunt the stupendous American wartime budget are utterly at a loss regarding the unbridled rise of commodity prices. Being confronted with vicious inflation, caused by the enormous munition production, the government has so far found no proper counter inflationary measures. If things are left to take their own course, the already prevailing internal unrest and degradation of the people's morale can hardly be avoided. The strained and complicated situation within the country was recently revealed by the Mainichi as follows:

The American abnormal state is revealed in various phases. The ominous inflation is now affecting the stability of wartime economic condition. The turning over of the peacetime industries into munition industries resulted in bringing in enormous profit to those engaged in the latter. However, America suffering from low commodity supplies cannot afford to sufficiently satisfy the people's demand.

A certain British correspondence of the London Daily Mail has asserted that the American people own £25,000,000,000 not including the taxes they pay, but half of the total amount would be sufficient to buy up all the commodities available in the United States. According to the report of the Washington Post, the annual income of the Americans for the 1943 fiscal year is estimated at £35,000,000,000 and by subtracting £3,750,000,000 for income tax, £31,250,000,000 is left as the net income.

Economic Condition Crucial

However, the same report is predicting that the amount of expenditure will be not more than £19,250,000,000 and the remaining enormous amount of income will be expended on illegal transactions, thus further boosting commodity prices. The New York Post expressed the present American economic condition as crucial and most dangerous.

Except munition workers other wage earners including office workers, policemen, firemen as well as farmers are extremely pressed, because their wages stay the same while the cost of living is going up almost daily. There are some 60,000,000 wage earners in America of whom only one third are now being employed in munition factories, therefore the majority of laborers are suffering particularly from the rise of foodstuff prices.

Demand for Bigger Wages

Taking advantage of social and economic unrest, two attempts to crush the government policy for scaling down commodity prices have been launched. The one was found in the bill presented by Senator John Bankhead demanding the rise in prices of agricultural produce while the other was in the demand for increase in wages for mine workers by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers' Association.

The former then was presented to the Congressional session and was passed by the majority of both Houses, but only to be vetoed by the President. The same bill is now kept in the hands of the Committee members of the Congress for reconsideration. As to the latter proposition, President Roosevelt issued the price ceiling regulation prohibiting any raise in wages, but the workers immediately assumed a defiant attitude by launching whole-sale strikes.

The President is taking a firm stand to prevent any measures for the rise of commodity prices in fear of further spread of inflation. Nevertheless, the present inequality of incomes undoubtedly will cause precarious social condition and inequilibrium in the distribution of manpower. It is natural that laborers swarm at factories where work is light and wages are high, thus causing shortage of labor at other factories.

Manpower Mobilization Failure

There is plenty of shouting about mobilization of manpower, but the failure of America's attempt was disclosed by the London Daily Herald in stating that America's maneuvers to mobilize manpower were futile as America herself had admitted. It was further remarked that America might have succeeded in organizing troops but mobilization of workers for factories and farms was far from a success.

The government made compulsory the enlistments into the army, but requisitioning of labor cannot be maneuvered forcibly. No effective move has been so far attempted in transferring spare hands to factories and farms where more are needed.

There is no definite government policy regarding the requisitioning of manpower, therefore factories are pursuing miscellaneous measures to obtain the necessary labor. Naturally the large percentage of labor is attracted to factories leaving rural districts devoid of needful hands. Thus, the foodstuff problem is becoming more acute and alarming.

No Systematic Plan

The unplanned large-scale production of munitions is causing over-production in some kinds on the one hand, and on the other, insufficiency in manufactured materials. Some products have been improved in their quality, but others were degraded both in quantity and quality the fact attesting to the inequilibrium of industrial activities. Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organization has recently announced that America would see some 650,000 unemployed in March due to the lack of a systematic plan for munition production. He further attributed the partial overproduction munitions including bombshells and planes to the unbalanced activities of training of marines and of securing transportation facilities for the shipping of munitions.

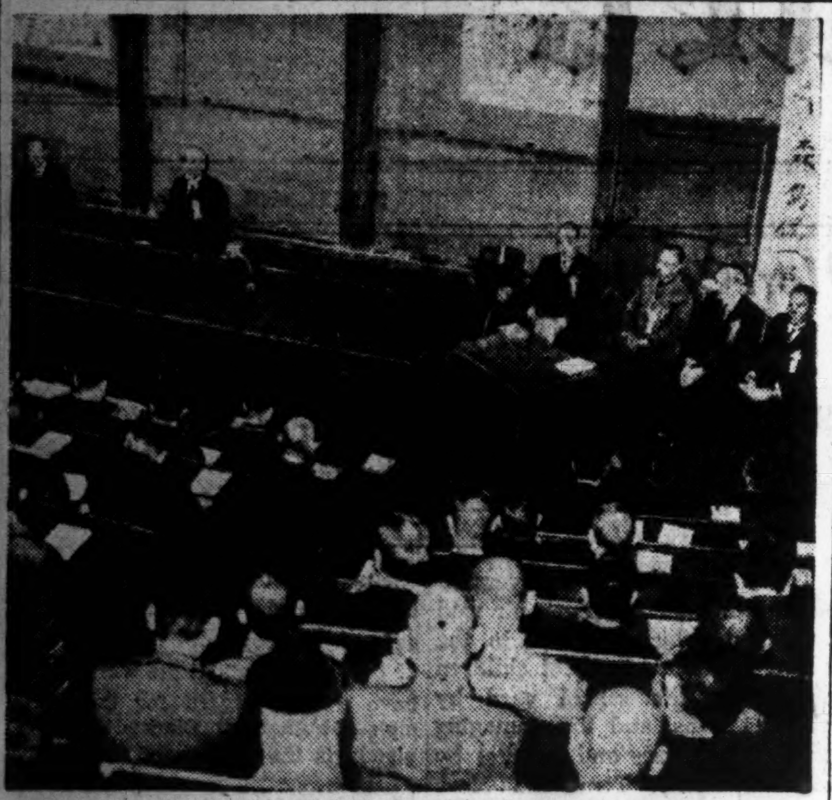
As to the newly-built airplanes, some improvements have been effected on a certain kind, but on the other hand the flying accidents amounting to 1,700 within the country is a plain testimony to the deterioration of army planes.

Sinkable Ships Built

The same situation exists in the shipbuilding industry. At present five ships are being built daily, but their speed capacity and armaments have greatly deteriorated. A certain Senator declared that since the ships were being equipped with the engines of the 1890 type, it would be no wonder if they should become preys to enemy submarines. In order to discard those haphazard ways and adopt well planned measures it will certainly require a lot of serious thinking.

The internal political disturbances are intensified, though President Roosevelt is still grasping a considerable amount of influence, the fact being manifested by the lukewarm attitude of the Congress in their move to over-ride the President's veto of the Bankhead bill. They did not dare to vote on the motion to over-ride his veto by a two-thirds majority. However, with the approach of the Presidential election new maneuvers are apparent among the Republicans of the central sector of the country. Although America's power should not be slighted, its intrinsic strength is not as formidable as it ostensibly seems to be.

Asia Medical Meet Opens



Participated in by more than 300 delegates of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the second East Asia Medical Congress was opened on Saturday at the Medical Department of Tokyo Imperial University. The second day session is being held today. The above photo shows Dr. Haruo Hayashi, chairman of the Congress, giving the opening address before the leading medical scientists.

Half Million Japanese Held By U.S., Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

improve it through countries representing Japanese interests. For instance, in the recent 81st Diet session, a sum of ¥2,000,000 was reserved especially for the purpose of comforting unfortunate Japanese abroad. Also various civilian associations are doing their best to raise funds for them.

The Office of the Japanese Nationals In Enemy Countries, it is stated, expects shortly to complete the investigation of Japanese nationals in such countries as Britain, Australia, and India.

Chief Administrator Named

The War Ministry announced on Saturday the appointment of Tasuku Ito, former Chief of the Fertilizer Control Section of the Bureau of Agriculture in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, as Chief Administrator assigned to the headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions.

HORI CASTIGATES INHUMAN ATTACK

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could soften the morale of enemy people and thus turn the tide of war to their advantage.

More Atrocities Cited

"Enemy atrocities have kept on mounting since the beginning of the war. To cite a few examples.

There was the brutal massacre of innocent Japanese at Davao at the very outset of the war.

"There was the running of steamrollers over the prostrate bodies of wounded Japanese soldiers at Guadalcanal, a case of the most perverted cruelty.

"There has been a series of seven inexcusable daylight attacks on clearly marked hospital ships, the most recent attack taking place against the Ural Maru on April 3.

"There are frequent blind and indiscriminate bombings of populated centers in Burma, resulting in the destruction of many great pagodas dedicated to the deep Buddhist faith of the Burmese people.

"In Europe, the British and American fanatics have mercilessly bombed the innocent populations of Paris, Antwerp and other cities professedly 'to keep alive the hope' of people in the occupied territories, not knowing or realizing that these blind-bombings which have killed and injured hundreds of defenseless women and children are only alienating the people, who once had entertained good will toward America and Britain.

No Sense of Honor

"It was the desperate need to stimulate their people with news of their country's war prowess by whatever means available that impelled the Americans to raid Japan a year ago and it is precisely for that very reason that the attacks which were carried out were so completely devoid of any sense of honor or decency.

"Now our enemies are more desperate than over. The vaunted second front in Europe has been talked about in boastful terms for nearly a year, but it is still conspicuous by its absence. The American plan to attack Japan by recapturing lost territory island by island is reported to have been abandoned after many months of fruitless fighting and disastrous losses in the remote Solomons area where the fighting is still confined, even Mr. Roosevelt admitting that a "stepping stone" campaign would require a hundred years or so. And the British on the Burmese-Indian frontier have been thrown back with appalling losses and their hopes to recapture Burma and thus to re-open the Burma Route to Chungking have been completely smashed.

"Driven more and more into a state of frenzy by the wailing cries of Australia and Chungking for quick action, our enemies, while giving tremendous publicity to their new plan of direct air attack on Japan have, according to Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, suddenly come upon the absurd idea of giving tomorrow the "full story" of the April 18 raid.

"In this connection, they should be reminded of the utter foolishness of trying to tell the outside world their "full story" of the blind and wanton attacks on innocent civilians, the details of which have been known to the whole world except the American people since a year ago. Even the carefully treasured American secret of the location of Shangri-la has been known to us for a long time.

"It might be added that our enemies should not repeat the mistake of last year of announcing again that all the American airmen had returned safely, since it is also well-known that these raiders who were captured and found guilty of ignoring the principles of humanity have been properly punished."

IMPREGNABLE LINE BUILT BY GERMANY

Atlantic Coast Defense, From Norway to Bay of Biscay, Called World Strongest

The completion of powerful defense installation along the Atlantic coast of Europe was heralded by the German newspapers on Friday, fully illustrated by vivid photographs which clearly showed how safe Germany is today against any threat of enemy landing operations, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

Dr. Frankel, who personally directed the construction of the coastal fortifications, spoke to a special Domei correspondent relative to the impregnable defenses as follows:

"The construction work for the Atlantic coastal defense was started in 1940 and was recently completed. However, additional work will be continued. "The completed line extends from the northern extremity of Norway to the Bay of Biscay. It is needless to say that the security of continental Europe from anti-Axis landing operations has been insured with the completion of this impregnable defense line which completely blocks anti-Axis plans for advances upon the Atlantic coast of Europe.

Forms Natural Barrier

"Naturally, there is the difference of scale and detail in the project along the coast of Norway and that in the coastal waters of France. The precipitous coast of Norway forms a natural barrier against enemy operations, not requiring tedious construction of complicated defense installations as does the coast of France.

"This extensive fortification does not merely have defense as its object; numerous bases are established at key points for offensive operations. Submarine bases are among the new facilities which have recently markedly contributed to German offensive operations.

"The latest and most effective defense facilities and armaments have been utilized and are proving to be more effective than the Siegfried Line since the new Atlantic line is capable of withstanding enemy assaults from any direction.

"Even if a portion of the line should be forced to battle independently, that sector will be able to persist for a considerable length of time since ample supplies of food and munitions are stocked. Moreover, the fortifications are constructed for complete immunity from poison gas attacks.

"Also, the entire structure is completed so that close contact can be maintained between land and air forces.

"Viewed from any aspect, this defense line can be called the strongest of its kind in the world."

Dr. Frankel concluded by explaining that the extensive project required the labor of 100,000 workmen of the Dodd Engineering Corps, with the additional aid of workmen from foreign countries who showed a satisfactory spirit of cooperation.

BRITISH INFLATION SEVERE

Money in Circulation Doubled Since Start of War

Revealing Britain's mounting inflation the London Times on Friday declared, "At the beginning of the war the amount of money in circulation in Britain was 530,000,000 pounds but at present that amount has doubled and has reached 1,000,000,000 pounds," according to a Lisbon report to Domei on Friday quoting a London dispatch.

Plants in China Reopening

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 16.—Plans are being rushed to remodel various Japanese cotton spinning and weaving companies in China, which have been idle for some time, into useful plants for manufacturing chemicals, machinery and different parts of ships. Most of the plants which will be reopened shortly will be transformed into companies for manufacturing essential products.

300 Delegates Attend 1st Day Medical Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

the Manchoukuo Development Research Institute, who spoke concerning the first type standardized house for settlers in Manchoukuo, and Dr. Yoshizo Matsumoto, of Chiamussu Medical College, who lectured on "The Nutrition of the Residents in North Manchoukuo."

The first day's meeting ended at 5 p.m. after deciding to hold the third session of the Congress in China. The second day will begin at 8 a.m. today, opening with a special lecture delivered by Dr. Chu of China. About 30 lectures are expected to be given.

During Saturday's meeting, Japan's leading authority on tropical medicine, Dr. Sadakichi Fuji of Taihoku Imperial University, who representing the Tropical Medical Research Institute of Taihoku, lectured on the differences in reaction to temperature of the Japanese and the Taiwanese, and also on the perspiration of the Japanese and the Taiwanese. He also pointed out matters to be studied carefully by those Japanese going south. Interviewed later by reporters, Dr. Fuji stated as follows:

Must Conquer Climate

"People talk of dullness coming from living in the tropics but such a thing can come about by living in Manchoukuo too. To solve the problem of whether the Japanese can become assimilated to living in the tropics, it is first necessary to conquer the climate. For example, in Japan Proper you do not think it so cold when the temperature is from 10 to 14 degrees Centigrade, but when it is 14 degrees in Taihoku, you feel very cold. If you go farther south, you have to shiver with cold when the thermometer registers 20 degrees.

"It is a fact that in Garanbi, on the southern end of Taiwan, the people wear woolen shirts, overcoats and winter clothes, in January when the temperature is around 21 degrees. That is spring weather in Tokyo. It follows that there is a surprising number of pneumonia cases 25 per cent of the deaths in Taiwan are caused by pneumonia. Going farther south, to Thailand, a temperature of 21 degrees is felt equal to 14 or 15 degrees in Taiwan.

"Here arises the problem of the human body's perspiration and reflection of heat. If a person not used to a tropical climate is subjected to a bath of 45 degrees Centigrade, the amount he perspires is, compared to that of a Taiwanese, very small.

More heat must be applied before a Thai can be made to perspire. Then in a contrasting experiment, if ice is applied to the skin of a person used to the tropics, the body heat at the point where the ice is applied shows a great declining rate but when the ice is removed, he recovers in a short time. An opposite reaction is seen in those not used to the tropics.

"In this manner, you can understand how greatly important it is to train and strengthen the skin. For those of Japan Proper to work actively in the tropics, it is necessary to wear as little clothing as possible to train the skin. It is necessary hereafter to refrain from drinking alcoholic beverages, doing so only at special occasions, to work out of doors as much as possible, to perspire much, have a good amount of sleep and most of all to discipline the body and soul."

Hungarian Consul Sees Li

Domei

HARBIN, April 16.—Dr. Ladislas Schulthciss, Honorary Hungarian Consul here, at 10 a.m. today paid an official call on Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuoan Foreign Minister, and received a provisional recognition as consul at Harbin.

Substitute for Cement

SAIGON—The shortage of cement in Indo-China has brought about an ingenious solution. Masons are successfully using mortar composed of sand, lime and sugar. Architects point out that this composition was utilized in ancient times by the natives for the construction of tombs and monuments whose existence today testify to their durability.

To Issue New Stamps

BERLIN.—On the occasion of the Fuehrer's 54th birthday, April 20, the Reich Postal Department will issue special stamps. They will be issued in six denominations and each will bear the Fuehrer's picture.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH HIT BY LABOR PARTY

Indignant When Prime Minister Shelved Beveridge Insurance Plan

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, April 15.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's last radio speech is vehemently critized by the British Labor Party circles and even in parts of the British Empire as shown by reports published in British weeklies.

The leading politicians of the Labor Party, writes the News Review, are vexed that Churchill in his latest speech swept the Beveridge Insurance Plan from the table. The first discontent voices, referring to Churchill's speech, have come from Europe.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, after having relayed the speech in several languages, suddenly found out that Churchill's prediction that this war might still last until next year had a depressing effect. The transmission was consequently suspended.

The Prime Minister's announcement pertaining to the fact that a partial mobilization of the British army after the completion of the European War was by no means welcomed in the United States and New Zealand.

The paper, Tribune, stresses that Churchill in his last speech revealed how the privileged classes in England once again after the end of the war intended to cheat the great masses. "It is quite clear now that Churchill is an enemy for any social renewal" stated the journal, and "what still is holding England together is the mere fear of a possible German victory. There is no home policy by which everybody can be pleased particularly since the social policy of the Tories must be regarded as a policy of the maintenance of the system of economic exploitation."

"Churchill in his speech tried to tell the millions of poor people that the wealthy class which was constantly exploiting them would also give them wealth and power after the war but meanwhile, Churchill has been courting the leading heads of the Labor Party as well as from the Liberals so that they would work together with him, and thus he hopes to deceive the great masses of adherents of both parties regarding his true intentions. The British people expect and deserve a better administration than that."

British Calamity Bared

(Continued from Page 1)

ing since you went away. When you come back, you will find there will be nothing to put on. But then we will get a new suit. I was told not to use all my tickets so I asked for a loan of some of your mother but she declined."

Paper Shortage Acute

That there is an acute shortage of paper in Britain can be seen from the fact that the paper on which these messages are written is extremely bad and that some of the messages are scrawled on pieces of paper which are not suitable.

In many cases, the envelopes had seen service two or three times already. Some of them are made of pieces of paper cut out for the purpose. Some of the envelopes bear a notice in print saying that an envelope used once must be used over and over again by pasting paper to it.

The surprising thing about these letters is that 99 per cent of them are from wives or lovers. Letters from mothers, friends, or children are very scarce. There is not a single message of comfort or encouragement from strangers.

What strikes us as being amazing is that there are none among the writers of these letters who touch on the meaning of the current war or uphold the fundamental policy of Britain. There is not a single line in all these letters, 900 of them, which expresses the spirit of the mutual assistance of the people behind the guns, or of a sense of awakening to the duty of persons behind the guns. Also there is not a single line of encouragement to the officers and men at the front.

This amazing fact raises a vision of the British Empire in the process of disintegration. It is clear as daylight that the British masses never understand the current war, are desirous of nothing but personal safety and gain, and are the out-and-out opponents of all war, who are anxious for a return of peace.

Yamada Leaves Tokyo

Shunsuke Yamada, the newly-appointed Chief of the Manchoukuo Police Affairs Bureau left Tokyo for his post on the special express Fuji at 3 p.m. Saturday.

BRITISH CHANCELLOR DEPLORES EXPENSES

Kingsley Wood Tells Lower House Nation Approaching Status of Debtor Country

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—Great Britain is rapidly approaching the status of a debtor nation owing to heavy war expenditures, Sir Kingsley Wood, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today in reporting on the war disbursements of Great Britain, according to a dispatch reaching here from London.

Saying that Great Britain is shouldering all by herself the costs of war operations extending from Tunisia to Burma, the Chancellor of the Exchequer revealed that Great Britain is borrowing annually 400 million to 500 million pounds from India, Egypt and other countries, the dispatch stated.

Colossal Expense

Adding to these borrowings, the costs of purchases of goods from South America and other neutral countries and also charterage for ships of neutral countries, the overseas debts incurred by Great Britain during 1942 amounts to 630 million pounds, making the total disbursements of Britain for the three year period 1940-42 two billion 185 million pounds, the Chancellor reported. He estimated that a further 600 million pounds will be incurred in 1943.

Under the circumstances, inasmuch as Great Britain's overseas assets prior to the outbreak of the present war were generally reckoned to be around 3 billion pounds, Great Britain is rapidly approaching the status of a debtor nation, the Chancellor declared.

New Weapon Shocks British

STOCKHOLM—Hints contained in a communique issued by the High Command of the German Armed Forces on the very successful new German submarine weapon have caused a big sensation in Britain, according to Swedish press reports. The High Command's statement that five British submarines have already been destroyed by this weapon has neither been confirmed nor denied in London but was noted with some concern, it is reported.

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SHANGHAI ADVANCES IN POLITICAL POWER

All Phases of Port's Activities Increase Since Rebirth Of New China

The gradual accretion of political and executive power to the Shanghai Special Municipality was emphasized in a review of the Chinese Government's development over the three years since the restoration of Nanking as China's national capital released by the Secretariat of the Municipal Government, Central Press service reports.

The principal phases in the program of Shanghai's development, the review revealed, were the rural pacification drive, internal domestic and financial measures, and the city's cultural program.

The first step in the strengthening of the Special Municipality was the establishment of the Peace Preservation Headquarters in Shanghai. That marked the first step in the elimination of undesirable elements in the Shanghai area. The Self-Defense Corps was absorbed into this new structure.

In 1941, the review recalled, rural pacification work in the Shanghai area was launched. A 400-mile line was established around the Shanghai area to shut out disrupting elements, and to facilitate pacification work.

The next step in this program was the institution of a Pao Chia system which was organized with the double-purpose of strengthening defensive measures in the pacification area and establishing security for the people living in the district.

The financial aspect of Shanghai was not ignored. Municipal banks were created, the municipality's accounting system was renovated, and the right to levy taxes in the Western Area transferred from the Shanghai Municipal Council back to the municipality.

The educational and cultural welfare of Shanghai was assured by the establishment of 149 additional city schools within the past three years. In an effort to popularize mass education among the illiterate class, the Education Bureau of the Municipal Government set up 186 free schools, a project which was directed chiefly at the laboring class and illiterate adults. To further this program, a special association to provide lecture courses for school teachers during summer and winter vacations was created.

The last measure in this process of gradually strengthening the municipal administration was the complete abolition of extraterritorial jurisdiction in the Western Area of Shanghai which followed the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. A tremendous contribution to the peace and security of Shanghai was due to the efforts of the Shanghai Special Municipality under the guidance of Mayor Chen Kung-po.

TRADE ACCORD CONCLUDED BY HONGKONG, SWATOW

Agreement Taking Effect After May 1 Includes Many Items

Domei

CANTON, April 17.—A trade agreement between Hongkong and Swatow for the 1943-44 fiscal year was concluded on April 14 by the officials of the Japanese Consulate-General here. The agreement will take effect on May 1, it was revealed.

It is understood that the commodities to be exported from Hongkong to Swatow under the provisions of the present agreement will include machinery, rubber products, cotton cloths, cement, tobacco, liquor, mineral oil and others.

From Swatow, various kinds of paper manufacture in the Swatow district, dried fish, vegetables, fruits and other products will be exported to Hongkong.

Confucianism Urged

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 16.—That China should return to time honored tenets of Confucianism was stressed here recently by Dr. Atsushi Shionoya, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University. "Since the outbreak of the National Revolution," Dr. Shionoya asserted, "Confucianism has been lightly regarded in China and if things are left as they are, there will be undesirable effects on China's cultural development."

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

HONGKONG PUSHING RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

Government Giving Kind Consideration, Treatment to Christian Churches

Hongkong News

"The Government is very anxious to see the sound growth of the various religious bodies in Hongkong," the Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army in Hongkong, declared in discussing the religious activity in Hongkong. "Although the Government will extend its help and assistance toward religious activities—religion being a spiritual food for the people—they must not participate in or lead any political movement," the Chief of Staff added.

He said that the Rev. Mr. Okada of the Government-General's office was taking charge of the rehabilitation of religious activities in Hongkong, and in this respect, not only Christian churches, but Japanese Buddhist and Chinese temples will also be given equal treatment and respect.

Regarding the use of the English language for educating third national boys and girls, which has been a problem for some time, the Chief of Staff declared that English could be used as a medium for teaching, provided that Japanese was taught at the same time. He added, however, that young children should be taught in Japanese from the beginning.

He also encouraged the Japanese in Hongkong to study Cantonese and standardized Chinese, and the Chinese to study Japanese, thereby enabling the two peoples to understand each other more easily.

Referring to the repatriation scheme, the Chief of Staff emphasized that the Government would only repatriate people who wished to leave Hongkong. At the same time, to keep pace with the repatriation project, he hoped that the public would pay more attention to the production of food. A suggestion was made that more fruit trees should be planted on the hills, as supplies of fruit would relieve the shortage of vitamin B, which was quite common in Hongkong.

CULTURAL BODY PLANNED

Nationwide in Scope and to Consist of Musicians, Artists

A national organization of artists in fields of music, literature, fine arts, dramatic arts and others will be founded shortly under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Questionnaires have been sent to more than 3,000 persons asking for opinions regarding the policy to be followed by the new national organization under which all the 15 existing independent societies of artists will be incorporated.

To Aid Wounded Croats

AGRAM—The Croat State has paid the sum of 1,500,000 kuna into an insurance fund for the wounded men of the Croat air force established by order of the State leader, Dr. Ante Pavelic, at the National Croat Bank. Further contributions by the state will follow.

Shanghai Speeds Up Service

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 16.—The Shanghai Electric Construction Company is running express cars to alleviate traffic and passenger congestion during the morning and evening rush hours.

Shanghai Setting Up Medical School To Spread Nippon Science in Medicine

Shanghai Times

A boom to medical education of ultimate benefit to the public health of the teeming millions of China and an alleviation of the immense medical problem confronting the medical profession in China is the proposed establishment of a medical university in Shanghai for the spreading of Japanese medical science in China under the sponsorship of the well-known Dojinkai.

"Present facilities for the study of medical science in China are wholly inadequate to cope with the medical needs of the population," declared Dr. Amos Wong, well-known physician and formerly connected with the Peking Union Medical College in the northern capital.

"There are very few institutions for the study of medical science in this country," the medical expert continued, "while facilities in the existing institutions do not permit a large number of students to graduate every year comparably to similar institutions abroad. The Peking Union Medical College, for example, one of the largest of these institutions in this country, has only facilities for the graduation of 36 students a year."

A country of the size and the same high density of population as China should have a much higher proportion of people caring for the health of the inhabitants than China can boast of at the moment, it was learnt from the same source. In the past, the tendency has been for Chinese students rather to study and graduate from medical colleges abroad. This naturally involved a lot of expense and the facilities offered by foreign countries for studies in the direction could, therefore, only be made available to wealthy students.

At the expense of the suffering millions of Chinese, medical education has been allowed to be neglected in this country, another medical practitioner declared. The step taken by the Japanese authorities to establish a medical college under the auspices of the Dojinkai, as announced in Nanking by Lieutenant-General Hidehiro Sasai, Director of the Central China Branch of the Dojinkai, is being highly welcomed by the whole medical profession in this country.

Leading medical experts in both the French Concession and the Settlement, such as Dr. Y. Palud, Commissioner of Public Health of the French Concession, Dr. Rainel, Director of the l'Institut Pasteur and others signified their wholehearted approval of the action and expressed the hope that more and more trained physicians will become available to spread modern medical science and alleviate the sufferings of the uneducated in this country.

Meanwhile plans for the organization of the medical college are being held. It has not been quite decided yet where the new college will be housed, but it is anticipated that either St. Mary's Hall or the Lester Medical Research Institute will be chosen for the purpose.

Among the bigger institutions for medical education at present operating in this city is the medical college attached to Aurora University, a French institution, St. John's University's medical faculty, and the Deutsche Medizinwissenschaftliche Akademie on Yates Road. The addition of the new medical university to Shanghai's medical colleges will serve to spread Japanese medical science among medical students in China.

CLOSER TRADE TIES DEVELOP IN EUROPE

Application of German Export Methods Stimulate Continental Business

BERLIN.—Trade relations between the countries of Europe are becoming closer, as has been indicated by the numerous trade agreements signed during the first three months of this year between countries of northern, southern and southeastern Europe.

Denmark signed trade pacts with Spain, Italy, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

Finland renewed some of her agreements with southern European countries and Norway coordinated her trade pacts with the southeastern European countries to those of the Reich.

It is particularly noteworthy that the volume of trade has increased. The countries in the north are now buying from the south and southeast numerous foodstuffs which were imported from overseas before the war.

Southern Europe, on the other hand, is buying from the north raw materials such as timber and cellulose as well as tools and machinery.

Practically all the southern countries now maintain permanent trade delegations in the north and one instance showing their success is the doubling of Sweden's imports from Hungary since the beginning of the war, while her exports to Hungary have increased by almost 300 per cent.

The stabilization of prices has contributed greatly to the intensification of trade between north and south.

Economic quarters in Berlin point out that the application of German export methods has greatly stimulated inter-continental trade in Europe.

China Opens Health Body

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 16.—Having completed all preparations, the China Health Preservation Association has been formally inaugurated here with Wen Lang-ting elected chairman of the Association and Lin Kang-hou and Ting Po-hsiung as vice-chairmen, while Yuan Li-teng was appointed chairman of the Board of Directors.

Crimes Increase in U.S.

LISBON.—According to latest statistics published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, the total number of major crimes in the year 1942 was 1,436,-748, states a Washington story.

SANITARY CONDITION IN BATAAN IMPROVED

Kalibapi Officials Amazed at Good Work Aided by Japanese Army

Manila Tribune

Public health in the provinces of Zambales and Bataan was found by a delegation of Kalibapi officials who recently toured the two provinces to be in excellent condition; malaria and other communicable diseases having been successfully combated.

Many of the residents of the two provinces returned to their homes from evacuation places suffering from malaria, dysentery and other diseases. With the help of the Imperial Japanese Forces, physicians of the bureau of Health met the situation admirably.

A newly-built hospital in Iba, of which Dr. Jose Sian is the director, served as a valuable instrument in combating these diseases in Zambales. Since last August, when the hospital began to operate, an average of 500 patients a month have been treated in the hospital.

Dr. Sian said that the hospital, which was completed late in 1941, was looted by American soldiers immediately prior to the occupation of the province by Japanese troops. It was re-equipped by donations from the Imperial Japanese Forces and by voluntary contributions.

There are no pay wards, and all patients are admitted free. The chart of the hospital showed that the majority of the patients suffered from malaria contracted when the population of the province went in hiding in evacuation places in the mountains.

The hospital is staffed with three physicians, including Dr. Sian, who was sent by the Bureau of Health to Zambales last August, and 10 nurses.

EXPANSION PLANNED BY MITSUBISHI FIRM

Chemical and Heavy Industries Affected; Capital Increase More Than ¥260 Million

To cope with the ever-increasing demand for cardinal war materials, the Mitsubishi interests have completed a large-scale expansion plan affecting every branch of its chemical and heavy-industrial activities, it was revealed.

The present plan, which involves an epochal enlargement of leading Mitsubishi subsidiaries, includes the creation of a Mitsubishi Machine-Tools Company, with a capital of ¥20,000,000, through the merger of the ¥15,000,000 Toyo Machinery Company and the machine-tools department of the Mitsubishi Electro-Machinery Company.

Under the expansion plan, the Mitsubishi Chemico-Industrial Machinery Company will have its ¥5,000,000 capital doubled to ¥10,000,000 while the Japan Chemical Industrial Company will have its capital increased from the present ¥70,500,000 to ¥150,000,000, it was learned.

Fresh industrial funds available by the capital increase for the Japan Chemical Industrial Company will be used for large scale production expansion of magnesium, a cardinal raw material for machine industry, it is understood.

Doubling the ¥50,000,000 capital of the Mitsubishi Steel Industrial Company to ¥100,000,000 for a signal production increase of iron and steel is involved also in the present expansion plan of the Mitsubishi interests.

FUNERAL SERVICE HELD

Last Rites for Miss Aiko Mitsui Held Saturday

Last rites for Miss Aiko Mitsui, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Takasumi Mitsui, who passed away on the evening of April 15 were held at their home in Takagi-cho, Aoyama at 1 p.m. Saturday. Mr. Mitsui is the president of the Keimi Gakuin, a unique educational institute for Japanese children born in foreign countries, and is also director general of the Religious Federation of the Rising East Asia.

U.S. Women Ask Men's Pay

BUENOS AIRES.—Women enlisted in the United States auxiliary army corps have sent a memorandum to the War Department in Washington demanding the same pay as United States soldiers. The War Department has promised to consider the women's "justified claims."

NORTH CHINA TO LAUNCH FIRST WOODEN VESSEL

Largest of Its Kind Ready in June at Tsingtao—Other Cities Building

Domei

TSINGTAO, April 17.—The first and largest of wooden vessels being constructed since the beginning of this year at various places in North China is expected to be launched here in June.

The construction of this wooden vessel will be completed in May and launched in June.

The building of other wooden vessels are also being rushed at various places in North China including Tientsin and Tangku.

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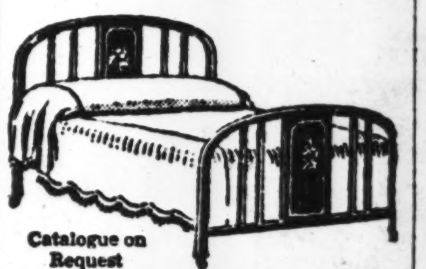

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TIES WITH JAPANESE WILL SMASH ENEMY

Also Will Reconstruct East Asia, States Chinese Foreign Chief Chu

"Close cooperation between China and Japan will crush the common enemy and result in success in the great task of reconstructing East Asia," declared Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi in a special article in which he urged all-out Chinese aid to Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, according to the Central Press Service.

Emphasizing that Sino-Japanese cooperation is based on the spirit of Oriental morality, the Foreign Minister stated that following China's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, Japan voluntarily surrendered her concessions in China and abrogated extraterritorial rights enjoyed by Japanese nationals in China, thus realizing the long-cherished ambition of the Chinese Government.

"This move on the part of Japan, which represents a great sacrifice, is full expression of the spirit of Oriental morality," affirmed Dr. Chu.

Defending East Asia

Dr. Chu stated that in the past three years since the National Government returned to its capital at Nanking, the Chinese and Japanese Governments have been closely cooperating to shoulder the common task of defending East Asia.

"The all-out assistance extended to China by her friendly ally, Japan, in the fields of politics, military affairs, economics and culture is greatly appreciated by the National Government and the Chinese people, added Dr. Chu.

"The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia brought Sino-Japanese relations still closer and with the National Government's participation in the war, China and Japan became life-and-death partners in addition to sharing joys and hardships.

"Because of their geographical proximity, China and Japan should cooperate in order to strengthen their countries and to exert joint efforts for the defense of East Asia."

Asia Would Prosper

Likening Sino-Japanese relations to those between Germany and France in Europe, the Foreign Minister asserted that if China and Japan could cooperate East Asia would prosper and if Germany and France could cooperate, Europe would prosper.

"Obstructions placed in the way of German-Franco cooperation by such renegades as the late Admiral Jean F. Darlan and others, reduced France to a critical state. Likewise, the Chungking regime is endangering the lot of the Republic. Whenever we reflect on this point, we are filled with mixed feelings," he continued.

"Because of the fact that China and Japan are the main pillars of East Asia, the Anglo-American Powers dislike nothing more than Sino-Japanese cooperation, for such cooperation will revive East Asia and completely eliminate the aggressive influences of Britain and the United States from this area.

"The Chungking regime—tool of the Anglo-American Powers—likewise does not welcome Sino-Japanese cooperation, for genuine cooperation between China and Japan would spell doom to that regime.

"China and Japan have resumed their friendly relations and are now determined to share joys and hardships and endure the common lot of life and death with Japan for the overthrow of their common enemy, the Anglo-American Powers and Chungking, and for the revival of East Asia."

More Police Boxes in Nantao

C.P.S.

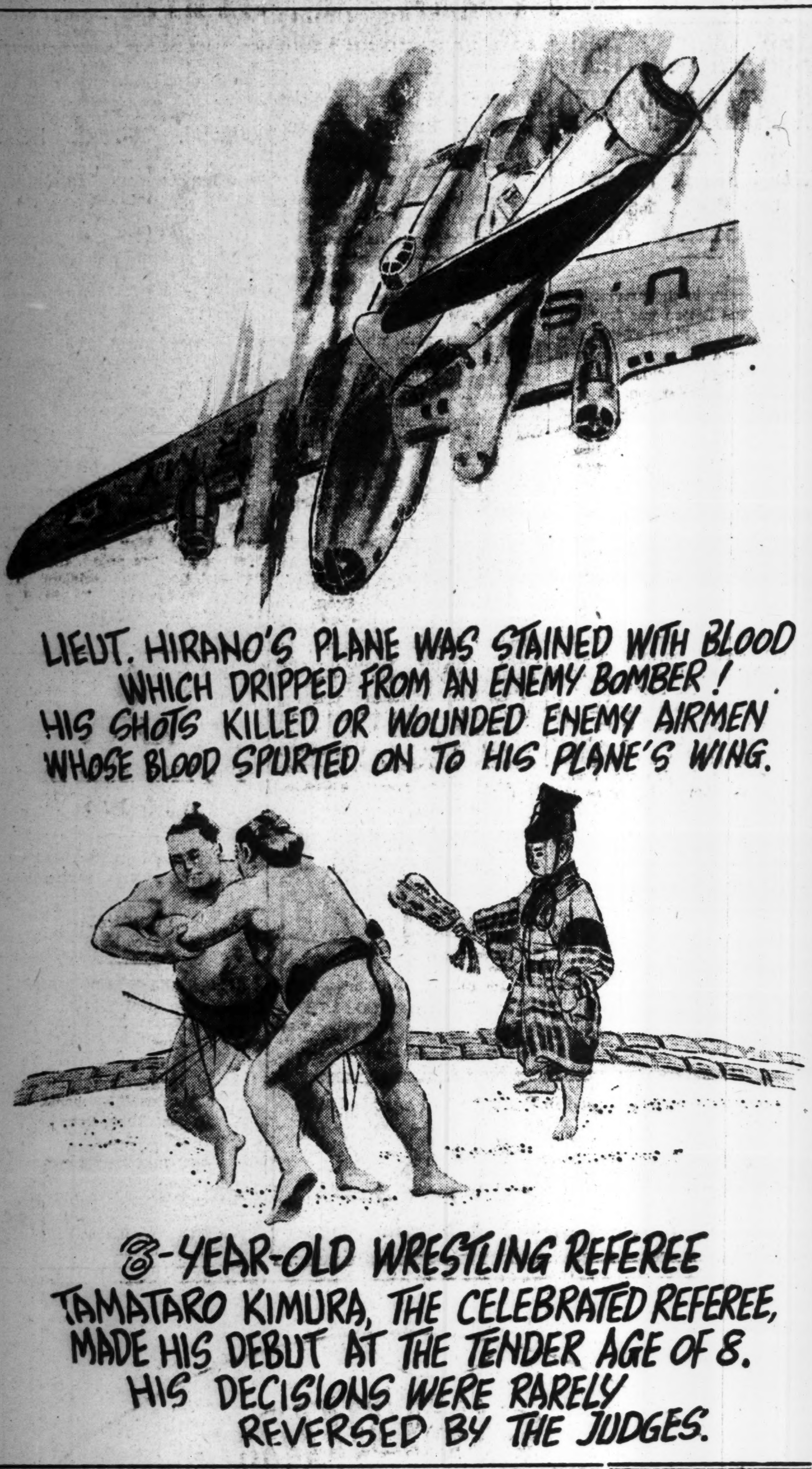
SHANGHAI, April 16.—The local Japanese consular police headquarters is engaged in the collection of monetary contributions from Japanese residents in Nantao to help set up police boxes in that area. Consular police authorities have not been able to set up 124 out of the 520 police boxes designated for the area due to lack of funds on the part of the Chinese police authorities in the district.

Kansai Notes

Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli was host at a reception at the Hotel New Osaka on Thursday night in celebration of the opening of the Italian Consulate-General for Osaka-Kobe. The function was attended by many dignitaries in Kansai.

On Friday morning the Italian Ambassador visited the Kobe University of Commerce where an Italian course is being held. In the afternoon, he was a guest at the mansion of Kiichi Ozone at Suma, Kobe, where he enjoyed seeing festival dolls on display. He was also the honor guest at a dinner party given by the Japan-Italy Society of Kobe at the Oriental Hotel.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



A FOOL'S DAYDREAM

Meaninglessness of 'Victory Strategy' Expounded By Baldwin in Book Shown by Entirely Contradictory Course Taken By War

"Fool's Daydream" is the title given by the Yomiuri-Hochi to its recent articles, characterizing what Hanson Baldwin, noted military commentator of the New York Times, says in his book entitled "Victory Strategy." This book was published in the United States in April, 1942, and a copy of it recently reached the Yomiuri-Hochi Stockholm special correspondent; furnishing him the opportunity to comment on it.

The correspondent says that about the time the Baldwin publication came out, also were published in America Lieutenant-Colonel Carnan's "Defensive Alone Won't Win War" and Seversky's "Victory by Air," both of which books had tremendous sales, like Baldwin's, in the United States during last year.

Baldwin stresses, the correspondent asserts, that for the anti-Axis nations to gain a decisive victory in Europe, it is necessary for them to invade the European continent and make a direct attack at the heart of Germany. As regards the Pacific war, the key to their victory lies in dominating the air and raiding Japan with thousands of planes in order to bring her total destruction, thus Baldwin concludes.

Two Reasons Given

The correspondent comments that there are two reasons for introducing the essential features of this book: namely (1) just what Baldwin's victory strategy means, which is at best a fool's daydream providing the American people with plenty of ecstasy, and (2) in spite of such daydreaming of theirs since last spring, the development of the world war situation has shown the difference between daydreaming and fact. The following is the substance of what Baldwin says:

"Since the outbreak of the war both Japan in the east and Germany in the west have proved overwhelmingly in superior military strength. And if these two powers are left unchecked in this way, defeat of the anti-Axis nations all over would be inevitable. So, in order to overcome this, there are two urgent things for them to consider: (1) how to retrieve this lost advantage and (2) how to change their front from defensive to offensive.

"These two things must positively be undertaken. In other words, the Allied nations who have been completely forestalled so far by the Axis, should not be content just with the setting of their defensive front; but, while preventing the enemy from establishing an unbeatable position, it is essential for them to concentrate their efforts on the securing and strengthening of every strategic point, so as to prepare for their coming offensive. And upon completion of this, they should start a positive offensive by carrying the war into enemy territory. This is the only course left for us to pursue.

To Assure Axis Victory

"But on the part of the Axis nations there are two things to do to assure their victory. One of them is, by making efficient use of the vast materials in their occupied areas, to set up a protracted war front economically and the other, by occupying strategic bases one after another, to establish a protracted war front in the strategic sense. If Germany should succeed in conquering western Asia in addition to the Caucasus, the war would be lost forever to the Allied nations. And if, while Japan sets up an unbeatable position by making the utmost use of the natural resources in the southern regions, should she advance further into India and subjugate Hawaii and Midway, there would be no telling how shocking it will be for us. This is what we are most afraid of.

"Hence it is incumbent upon the Allied nations to prevent the Axis from attaining such an unbeatable position with the expansion of their military and economic powers, no matter how costly our sacrifices might be, and further to aid the Soviet Union and Chungking to the utmost.

(The correspondent's note—This is indeed the first time for Baldwin to say that if the development of the Japanese occupied areas should go on smoothly our drawn-out war front would become so secure as to be almost unbeatable. And never since has it been voiced by the Allied nations that they expected our economic collapse as they used to claim, but instead, the importance of disturbing our economic reconstruction work in the Southern Regions is stressed.

Worries on Both Sides

"America has worries on hand both in the Pacific and the Atlantic. Although it is a fact that her military preparations are more complete than was the case during the last World War, the fact that her war extends over not only the two oceans but the seven seas and all the continents makes her part to bear in this war tremendously heavy. Besides, she must put her best efforts to keep the other Allied nations from going down. When this is said about Europe, the important bases in the British Isles and those around the Mediterranean Sea must be kept intact at all costs, for without these it would be absolutely impossible to carry attacks to Germany. Moreover, Britain being virtually the Achilles' tendon, if she should fall into Axis hands, it would mean the Allied defeat. And in view of the fact that Germany is making the best showing on the European side of the Atlantic, it would compell America to divide her Pacific fleet so as to switch a part of it over to the Atlantic, even if only for the time being.

(The correspondent's note—here Baldwin uses the term "for the time being," trying, as if on purpose, to underestimate the importance of the Pacific war. While this may be considered a reflection of the sentiment "Beat Germany First," which got hold of official America, the fact of the matter is that America's entire naval force has been nailed in the Pacific. This is due to the fact that our relentless attacks in the Pacific area have never been slackened, and the development of the war in these parts does not permit America to switch any portion of its fleet to the Atlantic. Consequently it has caused the German submarine activities to intensify not only in the Atlantic but also along the eastern shore of America).

India Vital

"Furthermore when we turn to the question of East Asia, India must be held secure for the Allied nations at all costs. For, without India, the British Empire would go to pieces. Hawaii also must be kept intact, for the loss of Hawaii would spell the loss of the main naval base to the American Pacific fleet. Likewise, both Alaska and the Aleutians are important as the bases of operations against Japan. Chungking's anti-Japanese resistance also must be kept going by all means.

"But when it comes to the question of Australia, and only Australia, I would place her on the category of secondary importance in the strategic sense. Australia in Asia is as western Africa to Europe. In other words, her strategic importance is much less than that which is attached to the British Isles, Hawaii, Midway, Alaska, the Aleutians, India, the Soviet Union, or Chungking. If I am permitted to say frankly, I would rather give up Australia.

Strategy Not Affected

"Even if Australia falls into Japanese hands, it will not affect in the least the whole strategic situation as far as the Axis chance of victory is concerned. As an advance post for our operations against Japan, Australia is situated too far off, the line of distance forming the triangle which connects the American Continent, Australia, and Japan being too long. Moreover, the fact that Australia has deserts both in the north and in the south, which virtually cut off communications with the interior, makes her defense so difficult as to demand the need of an enormous quantity of shipping.

(The correspondent's note—the advisability of giving up Australia may be considered a reflection of the incessant Japanese aerial blitz attacks on Australia. In fact, America in these days seemed not to know how to cope with these attacks. But since then both Australia and western Africa have obviously become to the American strategy a first line of importance. It has revealed her imperialistic ambition on these places. And Baldwin himself has changed his ideas about Australia since his participation in the south-west Pacific war as a correspondent, now claiming that it is an absolute necessity to defend Australia).

(To Be Continued)

E. Asia Indians Ardently Longing To Do Their Duty for Freeing India

Hongkong Indians Affirm at Round-Table Meet Sponsored by Domei No Split Exists in Country On Question of Independence

With British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement that Britain would crush with its full force the Indian independence movement, the issue of Indian independence has been greatly intensified, doubled by the rumor of Mahatma Gandhi's resolution to commence fasting again, says a Hongkong dispatch to Domei. In view of the fact that the world's interest is centered on India as well as on the warfare on the India-Burma border, the Domei agency in Hongkong held a round-table conference to discuss the issue of the Indian independence movement. It was attended by numerous local Indian notables, including Dr. Naidu, president of the Hongkong branch of the Indian Independence League, Mr. Krishna, Mr. Iqbal Mohammed, Mr. Omar, and Mr. Mohinder Singh of the same League, Yeh Li-huang commentator of the Tatung Publishing and Printing Company and Fumio Endo of the Japanese Government-General in Hongkong.

The questions and answers at the meeting were as follows:

Domei: "The interest of all the East Asiatics in India is now immensely intensified, because the construction of East Asia for East Asiatics cannot be realized without securing Indian independence. Of course, all the East Asiatics will spare no efforts in according all aid for the Indians in their fight for independence. In this sense, we who are now residing in Hongkong should deepen our understanding of India and forge closer relations between the Indians and the residents of Hongkong. Today I hope that you will all express your unreserved opinions on the Indian problem. Mr. Omar, will you start the discussion by telling us the recent situation at the Headquarters of the Independence League in Bangkok?"

Mr. Omar: "Upon visiting the Headquarters recently, I was greatly impressed by the fact that it was exerting enormous efforts in propaganda activities. Broadcasts from various countries are listened to by the Headquarters, and the enemy false propaganda contradicted by the sending of correct news and comments on current topics for the purpose of inspiring the fellow-Indians to prepare for independence. Broadcasts are made in various Indian languages, such as Urdu, Tamil, Bengali, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Gujerati and English. Everything concerned with military affairs is entrusted to the Council of Action. The Staff members of the league are all capable men."

"As to the general situation of the movement in India," Mr. Omar stated, "the independence movement at present is faced with unimaginably difficult conditions. All those who sincerely wish for independence and fight for the cause are now detained at various places. Underground activities are the only means now by which to carry on the movement."

Mr. Naidu: "We are united as one body for the one and only purpose of attaining independence. People often opine that India's weakness lies in the fact that the people are divided into numerous castes and parties. However, India is not divided. Some forty years ago at the time when Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic lighted the match for the independence of China, a similar movement for attaining India's freedom was first started. Since then we have been driving forward, aiming at the country's independence. There cannot be any split in such a condition."

Domei: "Mr. Yeh, What is your opinion on the matter?"

Chinese in Sympathy

Mr. Yeh: "We, the Chinese, sympathise sincerely with the Indians. We are all for the independence of India. If there is anything we can do which may help to prompt the movement, we will be only too glad to offer our help."

Domei: "Then, what do the Indian people wish by way of help from the Japanese and Chinese?"

Mr. Iqbal: "The Indians are not militarily trained or provided with arms. We are hoping we can equip ourselves fully for modern warfare. Proper military training is also needed in India."

Mr. Omar: "We think that some reliable and capable men must work as nuclei within the country."

Domei: "Will you tell us about the actual living conditions of your people residing in various regions of East Asia?"

Mr. Krishna: "You all know that the Indian residents in Malai and Burma have already talked about the same problem with the Japanese government officials. In Hongkong, security of foodstuffs is an urgent problem. We have no money at present, because those who were once rich are now in the same boat as the poor."

Mr. Singh: "We are ardently longing to fulfil our duties. In order to push the independence movement we should not stay abroad, because I feel that by doing so we are not accelerating the progress of the movement."

Iqbal: "The Indian soldiers should be allowed to fight for their own country and if necessary at the stake of their last drop of blood."

Soldiers Awaiting Action

Mr. Singh: "The Indian soldiers are impatiently looking forward to taking up practical steps and are intent upon conducting decisive measures."

Mr. Endo: "Are you prepared to take up arms immediately?"

Mr. Iqbal: "We are determined to fight at any moment."

Domei: "In case Mahatma Gandhi should die, what kind of policy will Britain resort to?"

Mr. Krishna: "The Mahatma's death will not stop the independence movement by any means. Britain cannot kill the Mahatma, because he is prepared at any time to meet death at British hands. He is worshipped by all the Indians who are determined to do what ever is told them by him. His non-violence movement is his last spiritual warfare against Britain. Even after we succeed in becoming independent, we need armaments. In India we are not allowed to carry even a knife. Mahatma Gandhi is the one and only leading spirit of India today.

Domei: "Our Hongkong Government-General desires the Indians and the Chinese to be friendly with and understand each oher and drive forward for the realization of the ideals of East Asia. This is in complete contrast to conditions in the days of British rule. How is the real situation?"

Mr. Krishna: "I don't know about individual exceptions but I have always carried on harmonious relations with the Chinese. There was a magazine forty years ago which carried a picure of Gandhi, and if I remember correctly, even at that time the Chinese people paid the right sort of respect to this picture. I think that this is still unchanged. We too hope that we will be able to be of use, if we can, for the future of China. I believe that it is necessary for us to work to understand each other more fully, hereafter."

Domei: "Who will be the successor to Gandhi?"

Mr. Krishna: "There are some who say that it will be Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress."

Domei: "Will the independence movement progress as systematically if Nehru takes the lead as it is under Gandhi?"

Mr. Krishna: "Yes. He is a leader and at the same time a great man. Gandhi was not a statesman but he was able to lead the people."

Domei: "But don't you think that as long as they cling to spiritualism alone the officials of the British Government through the native princes, will be able to rule India even if the independence movemnt progresses?"

Mr. Krishna: The people will not allow that. If that should happen trouble will spread and take a violent aspect."

Domei: "The character of the movement after the death of Gandhi will probably change, won't it?"

Mr. Krishna: "Yes. More strength will be put into it. The spirit of Gandhi will always be present in the leaders."

Dr. Naidu: "There can be absolutely no peace while India is in the hands of a foreign nation. It will be no use to do anything without the trust of the people."

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EIJI YOSHIKAWA

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Chapter 14
The Love That Was Not

The shrill scream of a woman rang out, and immediately after the pattering of footsteps sounded beneath the window of Shimizu's dwelling. Then there was a thud as somebody fell.

"I don't know anything! It wasn't me! Let me go! Please let me go!" The woman was shrieking hysterically. "Help! Somebody, help!"

"Quiet down, you insolent bitch!" growled out the voice of a man. The voice had the countrified accent typical of Yonezawa, and it belonged to Yashichiro Niimi, who acted as attendant to Kira's son, Yahyoe-no-Suke.

"I have had my eye on you for some time. Now, speak out! Confess! Otherwise I will have you bound hand and foot, and make your neck suffer for it!"

"I don't know anything! Say what you like, I don't know . . . I . . . ."

"Shut up! If you are innocent, why did you enter the carpenter's shed?"

"I don't remember entering such a place."

"Then whose comb is this?"

"That . . . ."

"The servant picked this up in the shed. That was four or five days ago. I kept silent all the while, keeping my eyes open. Then today again, one of the maids, though I didn't see her face, was seen loitering about the carpenter's shed. What were you doing in the back garden, hiding among the shrubs? What were you writing?"

"It was a letter to my father . . ." The girl was crying hysterically. Niimi's stern and merciless questioning had frightened her thoroughly.

The girl was Kume.

Ikkaku Shimizu and Johachi Kimura were drinking in the house.

"The fool," muttered Shimizu, biting at a piece of dried fish. "He had better stop it."

Kimura drained his cup.

"What's it all about?"

"Something not worth the trouble."

"But he's all but killing that girl, and she is crying pitifully."

"A few days ago, somebody stole the board on which was drawn the plan of the interior of the house, and threw it over the wall to a couple of Ako ronin waiting outside. Niimi thinks the girl is guilty."

Shimizu talked as though the matter did not concern him in the least. He refilled his friend's cup.

"It's a pity," he went on. "That young girl can know nothing. And besides, this is such a big mansion, and there are so many people within it. More than one way is open to the Ako ronin if they are set on getting what they want. It's a pity because the place is full of men who think they can make the defenses impregnable by such methods."

"Shimizu."

"Um."

"Go and stop that fellow. He's making the girl shriek too much for me. It spoils the taste of this sake."

Shimizu put own his cup and going to the window, put his head out.

Niimi had grasped the girl by the collar, and had dragged her to a large tree nearby. Evidently his intention was to tie her to the trunk of this tree.

Twisting up the girl's arms, Niimi addressed her again.

"Go on. Cry and shout as you want. I'll tell the young lord, and beat you later. It's all the same to me whether you confess after a beating, or now. If you won't confess, there is no other course."

"Help! Somebody, help! Father! Mother! . . ."

"Fool!" Niimi kicked her. "If you won't confess, I will not let you go, no matter who comes. What's the idea in yelling for your parents?"

"Help! Let me go! Forgive me! . . ."

"Will you talk? Confess that you stole the plan."

"I know nothing about it. . ."

"Your father is foreman of the carpenters. Only a carpenter's daughter can think of stealing the board."

"I don't know anything about it. . ."

"Then show me the letter that you were writing when I caught you in the shrubbery."

"I lost it. . . I was writing to my father. . ."

"You don't expect me to believe that a girl will hide in the shrubbery in the back garden in order to write a letter to her father. Did you not tear the letter and swallow it when I caught you?"

"No, no. . ."

"Chet! Obstinate fool!"

Niimi raised his foot to kick her again, but

"Here, Niimi, you don't want to cause further disturbance," said Shimizu, who had come up silently behind the other in his sandalled feet.

"Ah, Master Shimizu. . ." Niimi turned round, and relaxed his hold on Kume.

But Kume, on hearing the name of Shimizu, started violently, and turned pale as death.

She remembered that the man in the sedge-hat, who had regarded her silently from his position in front of the blue string curtain of Zenbei's shop as she looked out of the window upstairs, had been Ikkaku Shimizu. Shimizu probably knew of her love for Emoshichi, and also that her relations with Zenbei and his nephew were more than ordinary.

"All is lost. . !" thought Kume. She wanted to run away, but knew it to be useless. She reconciled herself to her fate, and whispered the name of the man she loved as she saw death staring her in the face.

"What are you doing?" asked Shimizu.

"You must have heard," said Niimi.

"I did."

"This is the continuation of that night. I suspect this girl and I am trying to make her confess. I want you to help me."

"Idiot!" Shimizu burst out laughing. "You'd better stop this tomfoolery."

"Why?" Niimi retorted hotly. "She's only a woman."

"Even so."

"Our opponents are the Ako ronin. We cannot concern ourselves with women or carpenters' plans. Remember this, our opponents are the Ako ronin. Stop trying to plug the hole when the water's coming over the dyke. Niimi, let that dame go."

"No, I've got to question her first."

"Don't be a ruffian. When you are off duty, don't you go to Tatsumi or Okabajo to see your girl? This damsel here, though working as a maid, is surely free to have a sweetheart when off duty, or write to him when she can?"

"But that board with the plan on it. . ."

"Ignore it. What use is it to anybody? It was meant for use by carpenters, and there have been several changes since it was drawn."

"Then you assert that it does not matter even if there is a woman inside the mansion who is capable of stealing such a plan?"

"Don't shout. I am not deaf. It will only alarm Lord Kira and his son. They are living in fear and trembling as it is. If you alarm them unnecessarily for one day, you are guilty of disloyalty for that day."

"Your logic is upside-down."

"Your way of thinking is topsy-turvy. Let's stop this argument. If you don't want this woman here, why not have her removed outside?"

"Why do you defend this woman like this?"

"As a matter of fact, Niimi. . . I am half-ashamed to admit it . . I have been in love with her for some time."

"Don't joke."

"It's the truth. If the place had been elsewhere, I would have done something about it. I know her better than anybody else. She is not a girl capable of what you suspect. Let her go Niimi. If I am wrong I will bear the responsibility, even if it costs me my neck."

"All right. You've said it."

"Sure. Leave it to me. Ha, ha, ha! I am not the only one here who's sweet on women. Johachi Kimura is here in my house. Won't you come in and join us in a drink?"

"Not me!" Niimi stalked off with a dark scowl on his face.

The following morning, Kichigoro, the father of Kume, received a note from the mansion informing him that his daughter's services were no longer needed. Astonished and alarmed, he went at once to the mansion to take his daughter home.

"You unfilial dame," he shouted at Kume as they were leaving. "Well have you managed to cast a stigma on my name and insulted the kindness of my patron."

Pale and haggard, Kume was led out of the back gate by her father.

Shimizu saw them as they were going out.

"Hoi, Kichigoro, Kichigoro!" he called out.

"Oh, Master Shimizu, I have no face to greet you today."

Kichigoro put his daughter behind him, and bowed his head.

"I wondered who was shouting so early in the day. Were you scolding your daughter?"

"Yes, Master Shimizu. This has put me in disfavor with the master."

"Don't scold your daughter too much. Instead, try and find her a good husband."

"You are too kind, Master Shimizu. My daughter can't have done anything worthy if she deserves to be dismissed. When we go home I shall have to teach her a lesson."

Behind her father, Kume had clasped her hands and was looking gratefully at Shimizu's window.

Chapter 15
The Empty House

November.

The house of Kichigoro near Takahashi, Fukagawa, was visited one day by Yashichiro Niimi, who had recently caused Kume so much pain.

"I have come to question your daughter again," said Niimi peremptorily to Kichigoro. "Although two weeks have passed since she was dismissed."

"What?". At this abrupt and unexpected statement, Kichigoro started, and his eyes glinted angrily.

"This time it's more important. Somebody has stolen the copies of the plans of the mansion grounds and of the lay-out of the rooms from the library of his lord. The originals, as you know, are in the hands of the authorities."

Kichigoro's face grew gradually purple.

"I am sorry to hear of this further mishap," he said. "Are you insinuating that my daughter is the thief?"

"Well, there is that other incident. And I had to suspect her."

"You think my daughter Kume stole the two plans?"

"I can suspect nobody else."

"Stop your jesting. It is two weeks since my daughter returned to my house. To have you come here and accuse her of being a thief after all this time is more than I can stand. But since you have come all the way to question her, you shall not go without seeing her first. She is upstairs, and has not left her room for the two weeks that she has been in this house."

"Then I shall go up. . ." Niimi walked toward the stairs.

"Master Niimi," Kichigoro grabbed his sleeve.

"I don't mind your going up," he said, "but what are you going to do if she is innocent?"

"Do? Nothing in particular. . ."

"You may be a samurai, but I am a Yedo townsman. As an apology to the house of Lord Kira, I have shut her up in her room and not allowed her to leave it all this time. As a father, I cannot let you go freely if she is innocent after all your accusations. I am a peaceful man by nature, but I will not answer for what my men here might do to you. Kindly bear this in mind."

Niimi glanced up the stairs. It was dark up there, he saw. As he thought of Kichigoro's honorable attitude and of the fact that he had confined his daughter to her room for two weeks as an apology to Kira, he felt beneath the townsman's words something which made him hesitate.

"Well, it doesn't matter. Your daughter can't be guilty if you have kept her here all the time. I came here merely from a sense of duty. Don't think ill of me."

Niimi withdrew from the bottom of the stairs, and thrusting his feet into his sandals, strode out of the house.

"Impudent rascal!" muttered Kichigoro.

One of his apprentices sprinkled salt on the floor to clear the air.

"Master," he said, looking at Kichigoro. "Why don't you let Mistress Kume out?"

"No. Not yet. And there is something which puzzles me. I think she has fallen in love with somebody."

"What does that matter?"

"Fool. Keep your eyes open during my absence."

All the apprentices pitied Kume. They pitied all the more when they heard that she had a sweetheart.

Kume had grown thin and pale. She was lying in her bed with medicine bottles arrayed beside her pillow. But although she could not move out of the room, her mind was free to think as she pleased, and she did not regard the confinement as being too unbearable.

"Emoshichi . . ." Kume whispered the name softly. And as she whispered the name she seemed to see her lover's face reflected on the ceiling, smiling at her.

"I want to meet you. . ." She pressed her hands on her bosom. "I hope the plan I threw over the wall proved of value to you. "

The stairs creaked as somebody came up.

"Who's that?"

"It's me." Take, the servant who always brought her meals up, peeped over the top stair.

"Mistress Kume, don't you want to go out?"

"I don't want to go out at all."

"Don't fib to me. Don't you want to go and see him?"

" "

"Your father is out at present. He will call at Koami-cho on his way back, and so will probably be late. He won't be back till the evening. If you promise to come back by then, I will let you go out. Please go. I will bear the responsibility."

"Really?" Kume raised herself on her elbow.

Presently, with her head carefully hooded, she left the house. A cold wind was blowing, and in her weakened state she swayed as she walked.

But her moment of pleasure was all to short.

The blue string curtain no longer hung in front of the shop near Kira's rear mansion-gate. Kume stood stock still, her eyes wide.

A white piece of paper was pasted on the shutters. On it were the words "To Let." She glanced up. The upstairs window was shut.

" "

Kume stood there, in the shadow of the wall of the mansion where she had lately worked, and stared with fixed eyes at the closed shop. . . . At the closed window behind which she had once sat silently with her Emoshichi

Unconsciously, the tears trickled down her cheeks, and the wind blew them sideways across her face. From the tress that overlooked the wall of Kira's mansion, the wind tore the withered leaves and spattered them against the wall of the empty house.

(To Be Continued)

Sees 'Hongkong Drive'

Dropping in at the Teikoku Gekijo one night last week to see the current box office hit "On the Eve of the Hongkong Offensive" was Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. The play dramatizes the events leading up to the successful operation against the British base of aggression immediately after the declaration of war against America and the British Empire. Photo shows Major-General Yahagi (center) with the two leading players of the company, Ryutaro Tatsumi (left) and Shogo Shimada.

Music Notes

An outstanding concert of the week promises to be the cello recital by Takashi Kurata with the assistance of the Matsumoto String Quartet and Toroku Takagi at the piano from 7 p.m. Monday at the Hibiya Public Hall. Two Cello Concertos, by Vivaldi (in D major) and by Emanuel Bach (in A major); Caix d'Hervelois' Cello Suite; Debussy's Sonata, and selections by Frescobaldi, Florent Schmidt, Gaubert, de Falla, Nobutoki, and Otaka make up the program.

Beethoven is also predominating on the program of Professor Leonid Kreutzer's seventh piano recital of the season, featuring the Piano Sonatas in C minor, Opus III, and in A flat major, Opus 26, which will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m. Monday, April 26. Besides, Schumann's "Carnival," Opus 9, and the Lieder Cycle, "Dichterliebe," Opus 48, will be heard, the latter being interpreted by Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, with Professor Kreutzer assisting at the piano.

Miss Kazuko Kusama, one of the most popular feminine pianists in this country today, will appear in a Piano Recital at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m. Tuesday, April 27, presenting Mozart's Sonata in B flat major, Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Handel, and selections by Debussy, Faure, Ibert, and Chabrier.

The Japan Chamber Music Association will hold its third periodical concert at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m. Friday, April 23, with performances by Mrs. Setsuko Otaka, piano; Moritsuna Kuroyanagi, violin; Takashi Kurata, cello; Tsunesada Tachibana, cello, and the Tokyo String Quartet. Piano Trio Opus 15, by Hisatada Otaka; Brahms' Cello and Piano Sonata in E minor, Opus 38, and Dvorak's String Quartet in F major, Opus 96, will be played.

Three all-Beethoven programs are among the concerts announced for the coming two weeks, starting with the seventh concert of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's Beethoven Cycle under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, from 6:30 p.m. Friday, April 23, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Miss Yoshiko Kuroda will be the piano soloist, playing the Piano Concert No. 3. The "Fidelio" Overture and the Seventh Symphony will also be played.

With three of Beethoven's Piano Trios—Opus 1 No. 1 in E. flat major, Opus 11 in B flat major, and Opus 97 in B flat major—the Tokyo Piano Trio, composed by Masayasu Suzuki, piano, Hisanao Ono, violin, and Mitsuyo Uchida, cello, will hold its fifth chamber music evening at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Saturday, April 24.

The Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra will give its Fourth Beethoven Evening at the Tokyo Gekijo, from 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, April 27, under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, with Miss Sonoko Inoue as the piano soloist. The program consists of the "Egmont" Overture, the Fifth Piano Concerto ("Emperor"), and the Fifth Symphony.

A violin recital by Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, one of the foremost young Japanese violinists, will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m. Wednesday, April 28, with the assistance of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra conducted by Hideo Saito. Following the Prelude to Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg," Miss Iwamoto will play the Violin Concertos in A major, by Mozart, and in D major, by Tchaikowski.

Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, Three Folklore Pieces by Akira Ifukube, and Brahms' "Alt-Rhapsodie" will be presented by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, with Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto, and the Seiji Chorus, for the eighth subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, April 21 and 22.

Light music events of the week include a program featuring performances by Fumio Sanchome and his band; Kiyoshi Sakurai and his chamber ensemble; Osanai Tadashi, accordionist; the Nippon Polydor Light Music Band; the Yukichi Ko Trio, and several others, at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6 p.m. today the seventh concert by the Shinkyo Light Music Orchestra, with performances by Miss Kuniko Ashihara, Miss Helen Honda, Tsutomu Shirakata, Toshio Tanaka, the Shochiku Light Music Band, and others, from 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, April 20, at the Hibiya Public Hall; a special program at the Zensen-Za Cinema, Shimbashi, with the participation of Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano; Miss Takako Mikami, soprano; Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto; Toroku Takagi, piano, and the Nippon Chorus Society, from 1:30 and 6:30 p.m. Saturday to Monday, April 24 to 26; and a Japan Light Music Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m. Sunday, April 25, featuring performances by Miss Mieko Takamine, singing Shochiku screen star; Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band; Ryo Watanabe conducting the Nitchiku (Columbia) Orchestra; the Nippon Victor Light Music Band with soprano solos by Miss Kazuko Ono, and the Shochiku Light Music Band with xylophone solos by Kazuo Tanaka.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN—MSA

The Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra

The ninth of a series of symphony concerts by this orchestra was given given last Tuesday evening at the Aoyama Kaikan. It was under the guidance of Klaus Pringsheim with Yuriko Miyoshi, soprano, and Sonoko Tanaka, piano, as soloists. The items selected were: Handel's Concerto grosso in F Major, Op. 3, No. 4 (Grave—Allegro—Grave, Andante,—Allegro, Menuetto), First performance; Rameau's "Orphee"—Cantate a une voix avec symphonie (Recitatif Air—Recitatif—Air gracieux—Recitatif—Air gai); followed by Piano Concerto in D major (Vivace, Un poco adagio, Rondo all Ungherese,—Allegro assai) by Haydn, and Mozart's Symphony No. 29 in A major (Allegro moderato, Andante, Menuetto, and Allegro con spirito), (First performance).

The usual Handelian solidity and sonority combined with melodic vitality were to be discerned in this not often heard work, but whether the revival of the work acceded to the general approbation was another matter. The performance on the whole was commendable, but as the size of the orchestra is not very large, a still more care should have been taken over each section of the unit; particularly the strings which needed a more careful tuning at the outset and during the performance uniformity of bowing.

Mr. Pringsheim showed a prudent manner of conducting not without conviction, though a trifle on the unwieldly side. Miss Miyoshi sang the vocal part in Rameau's "Orphee" with a pleasant singing voice; she evinced a certain amount of dramatic touch, but one would have wished for a little more homogeneity in the quality of her singing voice throughout the register. Haydn's Piano Concerto in D major was played by Miss Tanaka without undue stress on the figurative melodic lines which, by the way, reminded one the Mozart at his early and felicitous moment. The orchestra supported her effectively. The not particularly distinguishing Mozart Symphony No. 29 in A major completed the program.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra

Brahms' Serenade in D major, Op. 11, No. 1, Three Songs from Schubert with orchestral accompaniment (Suleika Op. 11, The Second Song of Suleika Op. 31, and The Almighty Op. 79 No. 2), and Mahler's Fourth Symphony in G major (with soprano solo in the last movement) featured the program of the 18th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Manfred Gurlitt last Wednesday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist was Humiko Hujita, soprano.

Except, perhaps for the middle items (the Schubert), the program was not particularly savory; for the cogitative giant like Brahms was none too good at playing knight errant under the damsel's trellises, nor was it fair to assume that the colossal naivete and geniality of Mahler's Fourth Symphony could be anything but his spontaneous harvest?

However, the orchestral items made palatable through the spirited, if one was to be polite, or the "go-ahead," if one was to be more intolerant, performance that evening. Miss Hujita evinced a rare quality of temperament in her rendition of the songs, and there was even a highly dramatic moment in the last item of the group—The Almighty. Her rich quality of singing voice would be still further enhanced, if she added a thought more broadness and sustained way of singing. The orchestra gave her an effective support without being too subservient.

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(Nippon Chamber Music Society)

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   Violin: MORITSUNA KUROYANAGI
   'Cello: TAKASHI KURATA
2. **Brahms:** Sonata for 'Cello and Piano in E Minor Op. 38
   'Cello: TSUNESADA TACHIBANA
3. **Dvorak:** Quartet in F Major Op. 96

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1943

America's Wanton Air Raid

One of the most shameful air raids on civilians conducted by any country in the present war was perpetrated by the American air force on Tokyo exactly a year ago today. As Tomokazu Hori, the Spokesman of the Board of Information declared yesterday, this wanton attack, not on the military installations or wartime industrial establishments, but on a suburban hospital, a primary school and a few homes, has aroused the deep indignation not only of the people of Japan but also of people throughout the world who have a high regard for the principles of humanity.

Until a year ago today this country had not imagined that the air force of the United States would stoop to machine-gunning school children and bombing hospitals and for this reason these institutions were not equipped with anti-aircraft installations. In the year that has passed since the wanton attack of April 18, 1942, we have had many examples of the insane manner in which our enemies, in their desperation over their mounting military losses, have chosen to conduct the war, such as the series of seven daylight attacks on clearly marked hospital ships, the running of steamrollers over the prostrate bodies of wounded Japanese soldiers and the wholesale shooting of unarmed Japanese in a prison camp.

If these horrible acts of inhumanity have done anything they have instilled in the hearts of our people a hatred of the enemy which no amount of words could have done, and a determination to fight on until the world is rid of men who are capable, even in the greatest depths of desperation, to conduct such insane acts.

In the year that has passed since April 18, 1942, Tokyo and every other city in Nippon have prepared for attacks from the air of whatever nature the frantic, fear-crazed enemy may launch. Our citizens have been drilled in anti-aircraft exercises not only in a physical manner, but spiritually. Just as the men of the Imperial Army and Navy know no fear, as our enemies have amply discovered, so may it be said that the Japanese people know no fear, from enemy air raids or from any other quarter.

As Mr. Hori aptly said yesterday, it was the desperate need to stimulate their people with news of their country's war prowess by whatever means available that impelled the Americans to raid Japan a year ago and it is precisely for that very reason that the attacks which were carried out were so completely devoid of any sense of honor or decency. We would have our enemies know, however, that raiders who ignore the principles of humanity will be dealt with properly as were the American airmen who cowardly attacked Japan last year.

What of Britain's Future?

Much has been said and written about Britain's futile resistance against the insurmountable strength of Germany's armed forces on sea and in the air. True, at present, England's defenders have yet to taste the iron and steel of Hitler's mechanized army but the blow may be struck at any moment.

But after all is said and written, what does it profit the stubborn British to keep on fighting indefinitely to the bitter end against insurmountable odds? Slowly but surely this is the conclusion that is being reached, not only in neutral quarters but in many intelligent circles within the British Isles itself.

To hold out against a Europe dominated by Germany may be considered worthwhile in the light of the Anglo-Saxon sense of superficialities but is it, after all, is weighed carefully? While Britain futilely holds out, her very institutions of "freedom" are being destroyed by Churchillian dictatorship; her trade, her productive plants and her very lifeblood is being slowly but surely sucked out.

Today, Britain in the fourth year of her war is suffering universal impoverishment, facing the loss of a centuries-old empire and the ignominy of being reduced to a second-rate power.

Before the outbreak of the current war, Britain was less a part of Europe than a part of a world-wide empire and thinking men like Lord Lothian and Lord Beaverbrook urged Britain to cut herself loose from entanglements on the continent and to consider her own destiny. But men of Churchill's ilk would have none of this policy.

Today, South Africa is all but a sovereign state cast forever loose from the hegemony of London. Australia will never forgive Whitehall for forsaking her in her hour of need, while Canada has always considered herself akin to the great neighboring United States.

In East Asia, the triumphant Armies of Japan have shattered the centuries-old empire of Britain so that forever Malai, Hongkong North Borneo, Sarawak, Borneo and the Andamans will be freed from British greed, while India will gain her complete independence after this war—if not before.

Britain staked her all on this war against the Axis and Japan—and lost. Now that her erstwhile partner, the United States, is finding that the Pacific War will take more than a good measure of her attention, Britain finds scant attention in Washington.

The average British workingman has long resigned himself to the loss of Britain's imperialist possessions in East Asia. To him the loss of vast holdings in Malai and Borneo meant little—they only meant profit for the moneyed kings in London. But the privations and sufferings of the present mean much to the laboring classes in the cramped British Isles. That is why there is resentment and antagonism today against the Churchillian policy.

For long the British people had deluded themselves into believing that the tradition of Waterloo and Trafalgar would keep their ill-equipped, out-maneuvered forces going. Too late they realize that in modern, total war that tradition and history mean naught.

Meanwhile the specter of post-war privations and sufferings cast their shadows over the British Isles. Already there are signs of internal discontent. The people fully realize that there is no peculiar virtue in the Anglo-Saxons which will make them immune from the aftermath of the long and bitter war.

They have seen France fall. They have seen the shortcomings of "democracies" and realize that only in a well-disciplined country can post-war catastrophe be averted. They realize that so-called liberalism has made them soft. That is why the British people today are fearful of the future.

The future indeed looks black for Britain, that tight little island. And as the United States increasingly turns her back on Europe and Britain, and turns more and more toward the Pacific, poor Britain is finally realizing that this war is her own undoing.

What then is the alternative for the British? There is the course of continued futile, feeble resistance against Germany's increasing might, meanwhile increasing British servitude to the United States. But the course that offers the greatest hope for Britain, now that all hope of victory is gone, is to take steps for a separate peace.

France has done it and has been spared the nightmare of the tens of thousands of her sons going down in inglorious death. There is the gallant example of Belgium's King Leopold who took the course of saving the lives of Belgian youth for the next generation.

Britain today is at the end of the road. Years of ceaseless fighting have sapped her strength. They have made her a nation of weaklings. This war has amply proved that the British are no match for vigorous nations like Japan, Germany and Italy on the battlefield.

And if Britain is to salvage what little honor she has left, what little glory she can from the wreck of war, she will not continue her futile resistance which can only lead to universal impoverishment which will last for years to come.

A Year Ago Today

April 18, 1942

Imperial Army Forces operating in the Burma region have, since the fall of Rangoon, further destroyed the combined British-Indian-Chungking forces at various points and are still advancing. The results obtained in the period from March 10 to April 14 show that 4,521 dead bodies were left by the enemy, 500 taken prisoner, 120 planes destroyed and considerable booty obtained, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Enemy planes, coming from several directions, attacked the Keihin district at about 12:30 p.m. today. The invaders, counter-attacked by our air and ground defense forces, are in gradual retreat. The enemy planes so far ascertained to have been shot down number nine, reveals the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Costly drains upon Australian manpower in the disastrous campaigns of Malaya, Singapore, and Java and the heavy losses in the earlier fighting in Greece, Crete and North Africa have imposed a tremendous burden upon available men in the Commonwealth and created a dearth in labor.

ATLANTIC CHARTER—A COLOSSAL HUMBUG

Document Is Trap for Unwary Nations—Like Wilson's Fourteen Points, It Aims at Anglo-American Domination of World

By SHIGEOMI NOMURA

After the first European War, Dr. Francesco Saverio Nitti, ex-Prime Minister of Italy, pointed out in his book: "Peaceless Europe" how Britain, the United States and France broke faith with the world in the Versailles Treaty in regard to the promises made by the Entente under the late President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points. He compared in tabular form each of the Fourteen Points with the actual working out of Wilson's ideals as embodied in the Versailles Treaty. A glance at this simple table will show in a most glaring manner the terrible nature of the unscrupulous lies that the Democracies so shamelessly expounded. Behind their masks of world justice, humanitarianism and internationalism, the Democracies enforced a policy of insatiable greed and imperialistic world domination.

It was against such crimes perpetrated in the names of the Versailles Treaty and the Washington Treaty that Japan, Germany and Italy rose in arms to fight the second European War and the War of Greater East Asia. The United States and Britain, however, have again had recourse to their shameless lies in order to defraud the world. The conspiracy has taken the form of the so-called Atlantic Charter.

In August, 1941, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in the Atlantic in order to pool and adjust their lies, and on the 14th of that month issued an eight-article joint statement, the so-called Atlantic Charter. This document not only embodies the aims for which the United States and Britain are fighting the second European War but also those for which they are fighting the War of Greater East Asia. In this sense the Atlantic Charter is to the current World War what the Fourteen Point was to the last.

The Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter is not only of a piece with Wilson's Fourteen Points but is based on the self-same obsolete and hackneyed concepts of Democracy Internationalism. Those who are acquainted with the lies contained in the Wilson's Fourteen Points will easily recognize the Roosevelt-Churchill eight articles for what they are. Thus it will be convenient to nail the Roosevelt-Churchill lies while recalling the Wilsonian fallacies.

(1) The Atlantic Charter says: "Their countries (Roosevelt's and Churchill's) seek no aggrandisement, territorial or otherwise." But since it is precisely the aims of the United States and Britain to turn the whole world into their colonies and to enslave all mankind, mere "aggrandisement, territorial or otherwise," here and there is certainly not in question.

(2) The Atlantic Charter says: "They desire to see no territorial changes except as a result of the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned." But their real intention is to establish puppet states, exercise mandatory rule and colonies de facto as crafty means of gaining their imperialistic ends. Already, however, they are confronted with contradictions difficult to explain away, such as the clash of their favor-currying policy toward the Soviet Union with their public promise of reinstatement to the Polish refugee regime. As regards these problems, armed force will have the last say.

(3) The Atlantic Charter says: "They respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them." But the real intention of the United States and Britain is not to permit the existence of any form of government other than democracy which is subservient to their plutocratic dictatorship, to subjugate the whole world to their imperialistic rule and to repudiate all sovereign rights or self-government free from their domination. Consequently, Article 6 of the Charter stipulates that such forms of government as the German and Italian totalitarianism or the Japanese Imperial Way government must be overthrown.

(4) The Atlantic Charter says: "They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to assure access to all nations on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity." But what the United States and Britain really desire are monopolies over trade and raw materials necessary to feed their insatiable greed and avarice as their prerogatives even if such monopolies should plunge the rest of mankind into the depth of economic depression and misery.

(5) The Atlantic Charter says: "They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all full economic advantages and personal and social security." But the United States and Britain are deluding themselves with an imaginary state of the world in which all other nations would be content to accept economic slavery so that they may be sacrificed to the economic interests of the United States and Britain and their individual and social greed.

(6) The Atlantic Charter says: "After the overthrow of German National Socialism, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own territories and which will afford assurance that the men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want." But the United States and Britain are really dreaming of a world structure, after overthrowing Germany and Japan, in which all other nations are content to dwell within their own territories in misery and insecurity and the men in all lands live out their lives in fear and want. They did not mention Japan in the Charter because Japan and the United States then were negotiating and they believed that finally Japan would submit to the self-conceited proposals of the United States as it had neither the strength of will nor the fighting power to defy the combined force of the United States and Britain. Consequently, the negotiations having broken down and the War of Greater East Asia now in full swing, it stands to reason that they are playing with the idea of overthrowing Japan along with Germany.

(7) The Atlantic Charter says: "Such a peace should enable all men to sail the high seas and oceans without interference." But the real intention of the United States and Britain is to permit the nationals of all other countries to sail the high seas and oceans only with Anglo-American interference, while the nationals of the United States and Britain may sail the high seas and oceans without any interference.

(8) The Atlantic Charter says: "They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside their countries, they believe, pending the establishment of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments." But what the United States and Britain really intend is to disarm all other nations to suit Anglo-American convenience. Since so long as land, sea or air armaments are used by such nations as threaten or may threaten the greed and avarice of the United States and Britain their desires must go unsatisfied, they find it essential to disarm such justice-loving nations pending the establishment of a universal and perpetual security for Anglo-American world domination. Thus they are devising this and that crafty method for depriving all other nations of security in order to subjugate them in the fair name of peace.

Such are the real intentions of the United States and Britain that may be read between the lines of their Atlantic Charter. Although it is difficult to believe that a world which had once been deluded by Wilson's Fourteen Points should again be defrauded by the lies constituting the Atlantic Charter, since there are not lacking puppets that dance to the tune set by the United States and Britain, including Chungking, it is not superfluous to point out these lies to them so that they may be afforded the opportunity to reconsider.

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READERS IN COUNCIL

Exploited Mexico

To the Editor:

Mexico is one of the richest and most flourishing lands in the Latin American Continent. Under the golden sun, exquisite fruits ripen in her fields in such abundance that they remind one of the pages in which the Bible speaks of the promised land offered to the Israelites in the desert. Oil, the liquid gold, surges in torrents through the open wells across her territory. Metal and precious stones are kept in the bosom of her lakes or in the scraggy hardness of her mountains.

These people who were so favored in the divine distribution had the misfortune of having as neighbor the United States, who, not content with the bountiful resources that Nature bestowed upon it or those which it acquired by force of arms or diplomatic spoof, and not satisfied with the wealth that turned it into the greatest producing country of the world, extended its bloody claws over the Mexican Republic.

As a neighbor of Mexico, the United States had the foremost obligation which its condition as a powerful country, its faithfulness to its democratic and republican principles, and the constant preachings of its leaders and great Presidents, from Adams to Theodore Roosevelt, imposed upon it. This would have been to cooperate with its neighboring country to the utmost, in bringing prosperity to the latter's industries and commerce, to contribute to the development of its culture, and to establish an intercourse with a view to promoting science and invention. America should have opened its markets to receive Mexican products free from unjust monopolies, and sent all that which Mexico needed to complete the development of its own life.

Inexhaustible in Resources

We feel sure that if the United States had adopted a policy of this kind, and had practised in a generous and constant manner the principles it advocated, Mexico, with its prodigious and inexhaustible resources, would have climbed rapidly to fabulous progress which would have been shared equally by all its inhabitants, poor as well as rich; and a tradition of select and wise statement would have presided over the destiny of the State inspired by the sound policy which characterized the rise of Chile and Argentina. In this way, Mexico would have shortly become a model State.

However, it was an opposite line of conduct which the United States adopted regarding the Republic of Mexico. From the outset, the United States grasped the advantages and the internal shortcomings of Mexico, and contrived malignant plans to exploit the good qualities to the benefit of the United States, and left all the internal shortcomings to the detriment of Mexico.

History gives testimony to the era of exploitation which followed the Yankee meddling in Mexican affairs and shows that the United States carried out its plan. The wealth of Mexico from that moment did not belong to the Mexican people but to the Yankee managers who came to exploit it, carrying away the interests and profits to the banks of New York or Washington. Mexican laborers did not work on the bridges which American engineers built in Mexico for the expansion of Mexican industries, because they were considered inefficient and unskilled. They were substituted by American technicians and workers who came to earn in good dollars the product of a wealth that did not belong to them.

Oil Was Seized

Oil was seized by the United States almost entirely. On the facade of each of the great oil companies was always to be found a plate bearing an American name. Americans were also to be found behind the office desks, and the accountant and cashier were, as a rule, American. The native people were engaged in the most arduous tasks which the Americans had disdained. The poor native had to exert his greatest efforts to earn a miserable salary which scarcely permitted him to keep his body and soul together.

In spite of these American activities there prospered in Mexico a studious, enthusiastic and rebellious youth, full of love for their country, desirous of recovering the country's mortgaged resources, and distributing the wealth of the land among those who worked with the sweat on their brows. They also wanted to re-establish a policy of honesty, a new order of justice based on social laws and ethics.

As the flourishing of these ideas preconceived by the new generation did not suit the American designs, the invaders of Mexican economy decreed to exclude Mexico from participating in world trade and politics and by means of power and money, the Americans supported the maintenance of an outrageous military dictatorship which lasted until not long ago. Urged by these foreign elements this dictatorship proceeded to expel from the country the nationalists and persecuted them as undesirable persons, thus perpetuating a regime which brought ruin for the country and opened the doors to an endless American exploitation in Mexico.

Lost Territory

As a result of this, Mexico lost California, Texas and other rich producing zones within her territory. The entire wealth of Mexico went to increase resources of the immense United States. The revolutionary generals of Mexico, who know no other law but that of their pistols, appropriated lands, installing themselves in the big "haciendas," subjecting this unredeemed and ignorant proletariat to the most pitiful bondage. Also, as a result of American interference in Mexican affairs, there was during many years a religious persecution in that country encouraged by Yankee missionaries and financed by American dollars. And the only able statesman who ever came out from that barren desert of Mexican politics, the unforgetable Francisco Madero, was treacherously assassinated.

In this manner the United States who proclaims the right of all people to enjoy liberty and democracy has perpetrated the most shameful of invasions. It was no surprise, therefore, that acting upon the first decree issued by Washington, Mexico should have severed relations and later declard war on the Axis, at the outset of the Greater East Asia conflict. But there are reserves of liberty and autonomy in that country. Time will come when people will rise against the enemies of the nation's interests to avenge so many outrages, recover their lost rights and national dignity, and to expel forever the evil North American influence which for so long has disturbed peace in the Terrestrial Paradise of the Mexican coasts.

K. K.

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Gems of Manyoshu

By Asataro Miyamori

Anonymous Poems

The Elixir of Life

Oh, how I wish
The Ladder to Heaven
Were still longer,
The High Mountain
Were still higher!
Then I would climb the sky
And beg the God of the Moon
For his rare elixir,
That I might bring it soon
Down to my lord and master,
To make him grow younger.

Most probably this was written by a retainer to his liege lord, old and declining in health.

The Scarlet Mountain

Shigure no ame Manaku na furiso Kurenai ni
Nioeru yama no Chiramaku oshi mo.

Oh, autumn rain,
Shower not ceaselessly;
It were a pity that the mountain
Glowing in scarlet should be scattered nakedly.

"The mountain should be scattered" means "The scarlet leaves covering the mountain should be scattered".

An Elegy on Prince Kashiwade-be

Yo no naka wa Munashiki mono to Aran tozo
Kono teru tsuki wa Michi-kake shi keru.

Alas! this life of ours
Is mutable and vain!
By way of showing this,
The shining moon doth wax and wane.

Prince Kashiwade-be died a tragic death under extremely unhappy circumstances.

A Blessed Man

Sakihai no Ikanaru hito ka Kuro-kami no
Shiroku naru made Imo ga koe kiku.

He is indeed a man
Upon happiness' height,
Who can hear his wife's voice
Till his black hair grows white.

This verse was evidently written by a man bereft of his beloved wife. Therefore, it is an elegy on the poet's wife.

"Imo" means a sweetheart or a wife. Here it is used in the latter sense.

A Dirge

Koto toreba Nageki sakidatsu Kedashikumo
Koto no shita-hi ni Tsuma ya komoreru.

Whene'er I take the "koto" up,
Before I play, I heave deep sighs;
Perhaps within its hollow space
My departed wife's presence hides.

"A mystic and pathetic verse," says Dr. Sasaki Nobutsuna. The verse implies that the poet's wife played the "koto." The "koto" or "wagon" i.e. "azuma-goto" is a musical instrument which usually has six silk strings stretched over a sounding box, each with a separate bridge. It is of Japanese origin and different from the ordinary "koto" with thirteen strings, which was introduced from China in ancient times. The "shita-ni" means the sounding box of the instrument.